Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO: 276 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 8.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD.
BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital ... £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ... £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narharain's Temple, Zaver Baug,

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	10,00,000

One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.

Paid-up Capital ...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital ...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund ...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
38, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundisan.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-Up	16,42,023 10 0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:

Amritsar.	Hyderabad (Sindh).	Multan City.
Bombay.	Jullundhur.	Peshawar City.
Calcutta.	Jammu.	Patiala.
Cawnpore.	Jhelum City.	Rawalpindi.
Delhi.	Karachi.	Sargodha.
D. I. Khan.	Kasur.	Sialkot.
Ferozepore.	Lahore City.	Srinagar.
Gujranwalla.	Lyallpur	Umballa City.
Hapur.	Ludhiana.	
Hoshiarpur.		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 2/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASE CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD..
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents, P. BANERJEA. Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
[illegible], Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESSES.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

MEHTA & COMPANY
(ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. RY. LISTS)
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
for every type of AUCTION, for every intricacy in the Sale. Their perfect decency and integrity, their extensive influence in all markets, their persuasiveness in sales by facts and figures and their proved ability to FETCH the HIGHEST PRICES are features which make them the BEST of all the AUCTIONEERS!!!
Your realizations will show a great advantage if you exclusively engage "MEHTA & Coy."
INSIST ON MEHTA'S ASSISTANCE.
Refer to any Bank
25, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 1285.

SILK
NO DEARER THAN
COTTON
We have just received a fresh consignment of
CHOICE SILKWARE
AT WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.
Until recently we could afford to sell silk cheaper than cotton. Now there has been a fall in the price of cotton, but you can still get silk from our shop no dearer than cotton. Only our unrivalled resources and experience render this miracle possible.
Our Concession Tickets will give you a further reduction of two per cent. on the value of all purchases. Price for a family ticket only Rs. 3.
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 512.

SAVE MONEY
By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Son. Telegraphic: Reliced. 'Phone 2851.

MATRIMONIAL.

A LONELY, well to do Soldier in Mesopotamia wishes to correspond with young European lady. Apply to Box No. 1155 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3162

WANTED—A MATCH for a Hindu Gentleman enjoying a good position. Girl to be well accomplished: Bhatia community preferred. Apply Box No. 1143, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS—New National Portable Typewriters, improved model No. 3, Visible, 2 clrs. Back spacer and Tab. Weight only 9 lbs. Price including improved 2 piece Travelling Case Rs. 190. Few left. Rebuilt Oliver and Remington Typewriters. Look and work like new. Lowest prices. Remington No. 10, good condition Rs. 215, Underwood No. 5, with B. S. and Tab and 2 clrs little-used Rs. 250, Hammond with Back Spacer Rs. 125, Blick No. 7 Portable Rs. 100, Oliver No. 6 Brief 86 Characters Rs. 195, Mercedes little-used Rs. 225, Williams No. 6, Visible Rs. 85, Remington No. 7 Rs. 110. Remington No. 8 Brief Rs. 125, Remington Gujarati little-used Rs. 225, THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36, (B), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele: WRITERTYPE.

IN INDIA everyone must join EASTERN because its RUPEE POLICIES provide MONEY at MARRIAGES LOAN WITHOUT INTEREST at EMERGENCIES MONEY assistance on becoming invalid or retired from business and service SUPPORT in old age and FAMILY PROVISIONS. No restriction and medical examination. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. AGENTS wanted on most attractive terms. EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE LTD., 193-95, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN OPPORTUNITY for PROVISION MERCHANTS, HOTELS, HOSPITALS, etc.—Just received fresh consignment of Pink and Red Salmon, Essences and various kinds of canned goods. Folding Iron Beds 6½ ft. by 2½ ft. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & Co., Agents Grace Bros. (India) Ld., 45/47, Century Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m... (S. T.), Come sharp.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

EDUCATIONAL.

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—MASTER for Brig, Reg. tonnage 250 tons. Apply TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Bombay. 3134

WANTED—Experienced MANAGING CLERKS by a Solicitors' firm. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 1144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3127

WANTED—A second-class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, must be essentially a good mechanical draughtsman. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER, The Indian Cement Co., Ld., Porbandar (Kathiawad). 3138

WANTED—A Marathi GRADUATE as HEADMASTER in an upcountry Mill School. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box No. 1148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3135

WANTED—A Professor of Philosophy for the Dyal Singh College on Rs. 150 per mensem with benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDER DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College Trust, Society. Lahore. 3050

WANTED An experienced CLERK, well-versed in general office work and also knowing book-keeping, correspondence and type-writing. Apply personally to Mr. NASERVANJI RUTTONJI NAZIR, No. 5 Dalal Street, Bombay. 3153

WANTED—One 2nd Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, experienced in Ginning and Pressing work. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. 1145, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3129

WANTED—A NURSE for looking after babies in a Ruling Princes family in Kathiawar. A vegetarian European or Eurasian nurse will be preferred. Only those who are qualified and experienced need apply. Applications with testimonials and terms should be sent to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit for the post of the Headmaster. Science knowing experienced and above the age of 28 preferred. Those who intend to stay permanently and who have a liking for the profession need apply. Good beginning and good prospects for a really competent hand. Apply before the 23rd November to the SECRETARY of the A. V. School, Maroli via Sachin, B. B. & C. I. Ry. 3077

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 3111

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified and thoroughly experienced LADY DOCTOR for a Native State, specially for the family, starting salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to qualifications together with free quarters and conveyance. Private practice allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) stating age, nationality and qualifications to Box No. 1108, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2982

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SALESMAN with English and Kujrati knowledge. BOMBAY WASHING CO., Military Square opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort. 3164

WANTED—A MAN, who can manage a workshop Parsee gentleman will be preferred. Apply, stating salary, to Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3151

WANTED—ENGRAVER and WATCH-REPAIRER. Apply personally to TARACHAND PURSRAM, Jeweller, Medows Street, Fort. 3146

WANTED—For a Roller Flour Mill, an experienced MILLER. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 1150, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3149

WANTED—BROMIDE and VELOX PRINTERS for Bhagdad and Busrah. Apply personally to Messrs. P. VICTOR & Co., Camera House, Fort, Bombay. 3046

WANTED—Experienced GUJARATI-knowing GRADUATE and MATRIC. Apply stating experience, and salary required to CHAIRMAN, Jubilee Institution, Umreth. 3016

WANTED—Third Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with knowledge of running dynamo for Southern Mahratta Country. Apply stating lowest salary required to Box No. 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3118

WANTED—An experienced EDITOR for an English newspaper in Northern India run on moderate lines. Salary offered is Rs. 300 and upwards according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1154, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3160

WANTED—Permanently SHORTHAND TYPIST, also ACCOUNTANT. Both Gujarati Hindus over three years' office experience. Start Rupees Fifty to Sixty. NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, Homji Street, Fort. 3155

WANTED for the Legal Department of the Uganda Protectorate Government, a competent CLERK and GUJARATI INTERPRETER. He must have a thorough knowledge of Gujerati and English (reading, writing and speaking) and accounts; should also be a fair typist. Salary Rs. 100 per month for the first year and thereafter Rs. 125 a month rising to Rs. 150 a month by annual increments of Rs. 5 per month. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particulars apply in writing with copies of certificate to: MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents in India for the East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay. 3094

WANTED.

WANTED—A small BLOCK or a FLAT at Girgaum Kandewadi or Thakoredwar for a respectable Hindu family. Apply with terms to Dr. B. V. RAYAKAR, Bombay 2. 2902

WANTED—A FINANCING PARTNER to finance upto Rs. 5,000 in a most profitable business. Apply Box No. 1152, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 3152

WANTED—25 to 30 H.P. and 50 to 60 H.P A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3150

WANTED—Two Lancashire or Vertical unrepaired BOILERS of about 100 lbs., working pressure. Apply with particulars to K. WORAH & CO., 7, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 3070

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A Landlord is willing to build a Cinematograph Theatre for an intending tenant. Write to Bof No. 1132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3096

FOR SALE.

FANS—(Hot-Air Ventilating) FOR SALE, working on kerosine. INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO., 48, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2706

SHIVAJI'S SWORD FOR SALE.—Apply Box No. 1125 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3067

FOR SALE—One Complete FACTORY of 38 Gins in Birar. Apply Messrs. ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie Junction, Bombay. 3147

FOR SALE or ON HIRE—A decent office SHIGRAM with a Grey ARAB HORSE Apply Box No. 1149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3145

10 LBS. nett, Walnuts, 6 lbs. dried apple, rings, 5 lbs. honey, Rs. 5 each, all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O., Kulu, Punjab. 2863

FOR SALE—Tangy Com-Condensing ENGINE, 18 by 26 by 36, Boilers 18 by 5 by 100, five and four bearing gins, openers. Box No. 1133, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3098

FOR SALE—In Bengal coal fields very valuable VIRGIN COAL LAND with railway facilities. The land has been bored and proved to contain several good seams. For all offers from genuine purchasers full particulars will be furnished. Apply Box No. 1153, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3159

FOR SALE—Complete METAL FACTORY for making Iron and Brass pots, Steam Hammer, Schiele Manchester Patent Blower 18in. Blow, Roo's Patent Blower 6in. with Cupola Fire Bricks Pipe connections, Milling Machine, Boiler Flue, Brick Making Machine, etc. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum Bombay. 3148

FOR SALE—New Daniel Adamsons Boiler 28 ft. by 7 ft. by 150 lbs press. Compound Non-Condensing Engine, 13in. by 29in. by 24in., rope gearing, Platts five-bearing gins, Chimney 3ft. by 60ft., Ten feet Lathe, Iron Sheds, Corrugated Sheets and other ginning stores. Apply M. E. DABHOIWALLA, Surat. 2934

FOR SALE—An AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, 22½ Horse-power, 4-cylinder, 5-seater, fitted with Magneto, 3 oil and 3 electric lamps, model 1916, Torpedo body, recently overrolled and coloured (buff). Petrol consumption about 20 to 25 miles per gallon. In good working order and furnished with all other accessories. Offer to Box No. 1104, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2970

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab.	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	130
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. 3101

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MATERIALS FOR SALE—The following articles are new and serviceable and will be sold in lot. Three TREADLE MACHINES, Foolscap size complete; one CUTTING MACHINE, 28 ins., Payne and Sons; one STEREO MACHINE with furnace, etc.; 30 CHASES of different sizes; ENGLISH TYPES 153 sorts and display types, etc., and also MARATHI, GUJARATHI, and TAMIL TYPES, 5 Rack Stands; 4 Composing Stands; 3,000 varieties of CUT BLOCKS for post cards, etc.; and one IMPOSING IRON SLAB. Intending purchasers are requested to apply for full particulars to the undermentioned T. RATNAM, 19/20, Dharamsey Building, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 3163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION.

TO CELEBRATE the Armistice just concluded, it has been decided to distribute sweets to the children of the primary and secondary schools in Bombay and to provide a dinner and other entertainment to European Sailors and Indian Lascars of the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and British and Allied Mercantile Marine, and to the troops European and Indian, stationed in and passing through Bombay.

The public are invited to send in subscriptions for the above objects to the Honorary Treasurer, Armistice Celebration Committee.

PHIROZE C. SETHNA,
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MORTAR MILL, 2 Pug Mills, 2 Pressed Brick Machines, 16 tip wagons, 3/4 miles tramway line of 14 lbs. Girders 6 of 20 in. by 12 in. by 5 in., 6 of 21 in. by 12 in. by 5 in. and 1 of 23 in. by 10 in. by 5 in. Rivets, nuts and bolts of each size, Manilla Rope 1½ in. Chains 2 in., 1½ in., 1 in. Steel Plates ½ in. Beer, Iron Stands for gas lights, New leather belts 8 in., L. C. Smith Typewriter, Chain Pullies, and several other things. Inspection invited. Apply to:—

MIR ASLAM KHAN & SONS,
General Contractors,
Aslam Manzil Chawni,
Nagpur. 3125

IN AID OF THE FAMINE FUND.

ENGLAND v. INDIA CRICKET MATCH.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION can be had at the Office of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana at the following rates:

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st CLASS SEASON	8	0	0
2nd CLASS SEASON	5	0	0
3rd CLASS SEASON	3	0	0
1st CLASS DAILY	3	0	0
2nd CLASS DAILY	2	0	0
3rd CLASS DAILY	1	4	0

2991

WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A competent SESSIONS JUDGE, a retired Government Servant would be preferable.

1. Salary Rs. 300 to 500 according to qualifications.
2. Must deposit Security vide State Rules and will be guided in all respects as regards leave, travelling allowance, etc., by the State Rules.

Apply immediately to JUDICIAL MINISTER in His Highness Government Alwar, Rajputana. All applications must be accompanied with photographs and must reach before 20th of November, 1918. 2945

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the 1st December, 1918:—Aster Set and Lorielectric, Electric Machines, Portable Steam Engine, Centrifugal Pumps, Oil Mills, Flour Mills, Rice Huller, Screw for handbailing Cotton Press, etc., etc., and old cast and wrought iron.

LIMBDI STATE ENGINEER,
Kathiawar. 3090

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY & WEDNESDAY the 22nd, 23rd & 27th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 3122

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta.

The contract documents as per undermentioned can be seen during office hours viz. between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office Karwar. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 2 except on the day fixed for receiving tenders and on Sundays and other holidays.

1. Drawing of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for constructing new Police Lines at Kumta" will be received by the Executive Engineer, K. D. up to 3 p.m. on the 9th December 1918 and will be opened on the same day or any other convenient day soon after. A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash or currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer. The person whose tender may be accepted will have to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 1,650 in due fulfilment of the contract in time subject to forfeiture in case of failure.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Chief Engineer and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected. The Chief Engineer reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

Dated November, 1918.
(Sd.) N. N. AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kanara. 3101

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in paving footpaths on certain roads in the City will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3157

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in effecting certain extensions and improvements in the Tiger and Monkey Houses in the Victoria Gardens will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1918.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 18th November, 1918. 3156

NOTICE.

THE MALABAR NAVIGATION AND INDUSTRIALS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

A SALE of the boats, launches and accessories, etc. of this concern will be held on the 25th instant at the Registered Office of the Company at Cochin. Intending bidders or purchasers of the same as a going concern may apply for details to the Office.

ABRAHAM B. SALEM,
M. KRISHNA MENON.
Managing Liquidators.
Cochin, Nov 8th. 3058

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3½ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7½ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHAR LAL,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar. 680

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 128 of 1915.

JIJABA SAKHARAM GHOGREE ... Plaintiff
versus
RAMCHANDRA KUPA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1918, and the Chamber Order dated 11th November, 1918, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1918, Lot No. 1 at 4 p.m. and Lot No. 2 at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

JAIL ROAD PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the house and tenement standing thereon, situate at Jail Road, South in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring twenty feet six inches in breadth, forty-seven feet in length and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3430, Street Nos. 57 and 59 and bounded on the East by the property of Khoja Karimbhai Nanji, on the West by the passage leading to the house of Balgovind Hargovind, on the North by Jail Road and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.

GOMERKHADY PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land with the house and tenement thereon, situate at Umerkhady Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring two hundred and ten square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3578, Street Nos. 8 and 10 and bounded on the East by the property of Mohanlal Chaganlal, on the West by the property of Balgovind Hargovind, on the North by the sweeper's lane and on the South by the said Umerkhady Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the 3rd Defendant abovenamed, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of August, 1918.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
3047

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KALIANJI GULABCHAND MEGHJI JETHA and HEMCHAND JADAOJI have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said properties by way of inheritance, bequest, charge, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims. And all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum Churni Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,559 square yards be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 307 and 510, New Nos. E/2071, I/2071, J/2971, E/2500 and F/2500, Old Survey Nos. 576 and 573 and New Survey Nos. 11/7910, 13/7910, 15/7910, 12/7887, and 13/7887 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1234-35 and 341 and Street Nos. 36-2 and 21 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Shamrao Sunderji and partly by the property of Dhondoo Janardhan Naik, on or towards the South partly by the property of Hari Bhicaji Bhandari and partly by the property of Framji Saher, on or towards the East by the Girgaum Churni Road and on or towards the West by the Benham Hall Lane and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Lessor and his tenants and are delineated on a plan thereof hereto annexed and thereon surrounded by a boundary line coloured red.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1918.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3119

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DINBAI, widow of JAMSETJI NASSERWANJI DADY and NASSERWANJI JAMSETJI DADY, Executors and Trustees of the Will of Jamsetji Nasserwanji Dady, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of redeemed Pension and Tax Tenure situate, lying and being at Napean Sea Road, forming part of the Hill, formerly known as Rygoon Hill, but now known as Dady Set Hill in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,000 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of the late Sir Phirozshaw Merwanji Mehta, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Dasur, on or towards the West by the said Napean Sea Road and on or towards the East by Dady Set Hill belonging to the Vendors which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land of the Vendors under Collector's New Nos. 2022, 2738 IIE/3191 and New Survey Nos. 7148, 7152, 7/7148 2 and 3/7147 assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 3302(4) and 3302(4a) and Street Nos. 115 and 115A.

Dated this 19th day of November, 1918.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3150

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property mortgaged to it by Mr. JAMSHEDJI EDALJI SAKLATWALA. All persons having any interest or claim, of whatsoever kind or nature, in or to the said property are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, attorneys for the purchasers, at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings, 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period, and all interests and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Mahim, Mori Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twenty-one thousand and eighty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 526, New No. 4386, Old Survey No. 50, and New Survey No. 70 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5973 to 5976, Nos. 449 to 452, Mori Road and which said premises are bounded on the East by a public passage on the West partly by the property of Musa Mapla and partly by a public passage on the North by Mori Road, on the South partly by the cart belonging to Panau Khatri and partly by an cart the property of the Portuguese Church, which said piece of land or ground is subject to the payment of an annual rent of rupees forty-two annas eleven and pies four only to the Government of Bombay

Dated this 19th day of November, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3144

NOTICE.

ON behalf of our clients Messrs. MATHRADAS & Co., carrying on business as Piecegoods Merchants in Bombay, public notice is hereby given that our clients are not responsible for the auction sale advertised by Zaveri Gopalji Canji, of 24 bales of long cloth of the Spring Mill and the Crown Mill to take place at 2 p.m. on Wednesday next the 20th November, 1918, and appearing on page 12 of to-day's issue of the "Praja Mitra Parsi" as the said auction is advertised inspite of and without compliance with the requisitions of our clients to the said Zaveri Gopalji Canji for proving that the said goods are those contracted to be purchased by our clients

Dated this 18th day of November, 1918.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mathuradas & Co.
3128

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

THE SALE OF NEW BRAND BARGES.

Under instructions from the Shipping Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on Carnac Bunder near Parau Bazar, the following:—

2 brand new barges, each carrying about 125 tons of weights lying opposite P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Johnson's Wood Dyes, Flat Colour Varnish, Electric Solve, Johnson's Powder, Wax, Johnson's Prepaid Wax, Fire Extinguishers, Stone Crusher, etc., the goods of L. Roy Sampat of New Queen's Road, Charni Road

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of the late Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal appointed by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, in suit Nos. 673 and 688 of 1917 and pursuant to the directions given in the consent decree dated 23rd July, 1918, of the said High Court in Suit No. 878 of 1918 (R. D. Sethna Esq., vs. L. Roy Sampat), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room 16 Apollo Street, Fort, on 20th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. in small lots the undermentioned goods pledged to Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal by the said L. Roy Sampat:—

511 Bottles Johnson's Wood Dyes as under:—

15 Bottles of one gallon, 34 bottles of ¼ gallon 48 bottles of ½ gallon, 88 bottles one pint, 109 bottles of ½ pint and 217 bottles of ¼ pint each.

110 tins Johnson's Flat Colour Varnish as under

1 tin of 2 pints, 11 tins of 1 pint, 29 tins ½ pint and 69 tins of ¼ pint.

6 tins Electric Solve as under:—

4 tins of 1 gallon and 2 tins of ½ gallon.

5 tins Johnson's Powder Wax as under:—

4 large size tins and 1 tin medium.

293 tins Johnson's prepared Wax as under:—

24 tins of 5 pints, 28 tins of 4 pints, 147 tins of 1 pint and 99 tins of 2 pints.

1 stone crusher

43 Fire Extinguishers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

VARIOUS SIZES OF BAMBOOS MALABAR TIMBER BALLIES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller of Munitions, Timber Supplies, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell various sizes of Bamboos Malabar Timbers, etc. (in small lots) at the following place and date:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on Lacri Bunder:—

Bamboos, timbers and round Capties, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery must be taken within 14 days from date of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. D. M. Petit Sons and Co. Agents, the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bhowanjee Kersondas and Co., sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Dinshaw Petit Mill, at Lalbag near Kala Chowki, Parel, the following cotton waste:—

Card Fly No. 1 lbs. 6,356.
Card Fly No. 2, lbs. 3,917.
Dropping No. 1, lbs. 198.
Sizing Sweeping No. 2, lbs. 207.
Coloured sizing sweeping, lbs. 14.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balence shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day at his own expense.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4088.

AUCTION SALE of 69 Packages Shooks, Empty Soda and Glass Bottles, Earthenware, Stationary, Electric Goods, Matches, Ironwire, and Nails, Green Copra, Rubber Tyres, Hosiery, Ink Card Paper, Provision, Manila Rope, Etc., Etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th November, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, by order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the following goods:—

69 packages consisting of shooks, empty soda and glass bottles, earthenware, silk piecegoods, stationery, thumbler, switches, iron wire, and nails, barley, electric goods, matches, glass globes slates, green copra, rubber-tyres, garter cotton hosiery, ink bottles, card paper, painting brushes, provision, enamel cups, tea, Manila rope, whistles, rubber, nipples, buttons, spectacles, brass circle, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs MENESSE and Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable Medical stores.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

COUGH MIXTURE

R/ Guiacol Carb grs iii
Calcii hypophosphis grs iii
Amrut Cough Syrup dr. i p

twice a day one hour after meals. Dispensed everywhere
OR AT
AMRUT PHARMACY
NAGPUR and YEOTMAL.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th, THURSDAY the 21st, THURSDAY the 28th and FRIDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of parcels of brassware, jewellery, shoes, caps, haberdashery, hosiery, sarees, gramophone records, glass globes, brass wire, bangles, copper rings, photographic accessories and chemicals, medical books, scented oils, medicines, cases of empty bottles, cinema films, velvet, asafoetida, corned beef, tea casks of oil, empty gasks, combs, long cloth, turmeric, rice, old clothing, Homoepathic medicines, buttons, megaphones, leather one parcel spoons, cases of locks, Michelin tubes, overcoats, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES SOOSI OF THE NEW GREAT EASTERN MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Jani Jayantilal Bhailal and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Maganlal Keshrimal:—

3 bales each 80 pieces of the New Great Eastern Mills No. 3224.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 BALES SATIN CALENDARS OF THE CENTURY MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. M. R. K. and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Ramji:—

8 bales each 70 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 17061, 5 lbs., Bugle Chap.

5 bales each 70 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 18001, 5½ lbs., Bugle Chap.

8 bales each 70 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 9001, 6 lbs., Bugle Chap.

6 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 2925, 6½ lbs., Bugle Chap.

6 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 3025, 7 lbs., Bugle Chap.

4 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 3125, 7½ lbs., Bugle Chap.

9 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 3225, 8 lbs., Bugle Chap.

1 bale 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 12200, 10½ lbs., Bugle Chap.

6 bales each 50 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. H, 12 lbs., Bugle Chap.

1 bale 40 pieces Satin Calendars of the Century Mills No. 13, 12½ lbs., Bugle Chap.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jotha Market, by order of Seth Somchand Devcaran and on account and at the risk of Thucker Goculdas Tricumdas.

Ex. S.S. "Bombay Maru."

8 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Hindooji Manrupji and on account and at the risk of Parsi Jal Rustomji Patel.

17 Bales each 150 Cotton Blankets No. 652.

AUCTION SALE OF 32 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. S. Devcaran and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Chaganlal Premchand:—

6 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees, smaller width, Nizam or other, 8 yards and above it.

On account and at the risk of Seth Hiralal Ambalal:—

23 packages each about 200 chawlos (Dhotees) Swan Sundar Naksi or other, 12—14 and 16 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Shamji Haridas:—

3 packages each 200 pairs Dhotees No. 92, inches 50 and 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES CHECKS OF THE GREAT MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Bhut Chunilal Bhikhalal and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Kedarnath Bhagwandas:—

7 bales each 80 pieces checks of the Great Mills No. 5211.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Pitamber Ramji and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Devidas Monji.

3 packages each about 200 pairs dhotees No. 92 or other.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE COUNTRY MADE DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Thakerdas Runchordas and on account and at the risk of Seth Bhoobhoy Bhagwandas of Sonapurgully

1 package 200 pairs country made dhotees Swadesh Seva 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

of Seth Guruduttsing Bhagwansing and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thucker Goculdas Devji.

20 packages Dhotees No. 92 ins. 44 and 48 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES ENGLISHMADE DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Vadilal Purshottam and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagjivan Liladhar.

10 bales each 300 pairs Englishmade Dhotees No. 9 8-10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Chaganlal Dullabhdas and on account and at the risk of Shroff Kastoorbhoy Sakarchand.

12 bales each 20 pieces Japanese Gins No. 321.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE WESTERN MILLS and 6 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE DINSHA PETIT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Bhut Himatlal Davalal and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Sha Gangadas Vithaldas.

3 Bales each 70 pcs. sheeting calendars of X quality of the Western Mills No. 11 5 lbs. 10 ozs.

1 Bales 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of X quality of the Western Mills, No. 81, 8½ lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Edulji Sorabji.

1 Bale 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 4001, 6½ lbs.

4 Bales each 50 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills No. 5902, 8 lbs.

1 Bale 40 pcs. sheeting calendars of the Dinsha Petit Mills, No. 5900, 11½ lbs.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

J. S. MODY, & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Mortgage, Seth Lalchand Madanmul and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Mahomed Husain Teharani.

1547—1 case 20 pieces kultin; H 3946—1 case 24 pieces voil; 10—1 case 20 pieces herring bone; 3994—1 case 38 pieces poplin; 25—1 case 30 pieces poplin; 26—1 bale 22 pieces cotton annel; 27—1 bale 21 pieces cotton flannel; 28—1 bale 30 pieces herring bone; 24—1 bale 30 pieces poplin; 440—1 bale 30 pieces voil flannel.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 DRUMS SOLID CAUSTIC SODA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for Messrs. Mancherji and Ratanji Tata & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Popatlal P. Kandolia & Co.

12 drums each about 6 cwts solid caustic soda of 98/99 degree.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods cleared the next day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD GUNNY BAGS.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the space between A and B Warehouses of the Alexandra Docks on Frere Road, Fort, on Thursday the 21st day of November, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning:—

A large quantity of old gunny bags.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down and the lot will have to be cleared within 10 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of the Stock in Trade of fancy goods of the well-known Shariff Show Rooms will be resumed on THURSDAY 21st, FRIDAY 22nd and SATURDAY 23rd at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

Nuzerally Khanbhoy
PIPES, HARDWARE AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACTORS
SPECIALITIES, LEAD SHEETS, PAINTS etc
211-15, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY No. 3.
Telephone No. 2458.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, DEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, at the shop of Sheth Bhagwandas Gangaram by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Laxminarayan Gangadhar:—

13 bales Yarn No. 12½, Africa Ticket, of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd's Mills, each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Hanumantrai Rughnath:—

2 bales Yarn No. 6 Photo Chhap, Myre Sassoon Mill, each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 PACKAGES SUSI OF CRESCENT MILLS.

On MONDAY, the 25th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at Mulji Jetha Market, Station Gulli, at the shop of Sheth Lalji Harjiwan, by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Sheth B. Mansing of Govind Galli:—

18 packages Susi No. 1436, Crescent Mills, each of about 80 pieces, each piece about 40 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 DRUMS OF DISINFECTANT FLUID.

On SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—

1,000 drums Disinfectant Fluid "Burra Dog" Brand, each of 1 gallon, ex. S. S. "City of Norwich.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MAHUWA SAW MILL AT GHORAPDEO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, by order of Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vanmalidas Punjabhai and others, mortgagors, under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd October, 1918, made between the mortgagors and the mortgagee, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned machinery pertaining to The Mahuwa Saw Mill on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

1 Oil Engine by Crossley, 32 B.H.P., complete with water tank and pipe connections.
1 Wooden Saw Bench.
3 Cast Iron Saw Benches.
7 Cast Iron Pulleys.
1 Shafting 40 ft. long.
1 Grinding Machine.
7 Steel Saws 30ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 24ft. diameter.
2 Steel Saws 20ft. diameter.
1 Steel Saw 18ft. diameter.
3 Steel Saws 36ft. diameter.
1 Writing Table, 6 Chairs, 1 Canvas Belt 45ft. long.

The above is on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES COTTON YARN.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Sheth Shivlal Radhakishan at his shop at Tambakanta and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Shah Harjiwan Chhaganlal:—

4 bales cotton yarn No. 6½ Century Mill, 400 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Prakashchander Motilal:—

7 bales cotton yarn No. 6½ Century Mill, 400 lbs. each.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Balkishna Kanaiyalal:—

1 bale cotton yarn No. 11½ Dawn Mill, 400 lbs. each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES HANDKERCHIEVES AND 2 BALES OF LIEPMANN SHIRTING NO. 7.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Praniiwandas Damodardas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

EX. S.S. "CIRCASIA."

On account and at the risk of Yahudi E. A. Elias:—

2 bales handkerchieves Red 41 by 41, Grahams.

On account and at the risk of Mogul Mirza Mahomed Mirza Ahmed Shirazi:—

2 bales Liepmann's shirting No. 7.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES BLEACHED CHECK.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Shah Gulabchand Amritlal at his shop at Gowindgali, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwadi Hiralal Baldeodas:—

8 bales of bleached check, Kasturchand Mill, i.e.

3 bales No. 385, of 60 pieces each.
5 bales No. 309, of 60 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BALES GIN AND 50 BALES JAPANESE LONGCLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Chawk, Laxmidas Khimji Market by order of Sheth Harnandrai Baijnath and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers undermentioned:—

On account and at the risk of Thakkar Tricumdas Lalji.

20 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mill i.e.

3 bales No. 12924.
8 bales No. 11917
3 bales No. 1902.
6 bales No. 1928.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

51 bales Gin of Currimbhoy and Pearl Mills and 50 bales Japanese longeloth as under:—

10 bales No. 5916.
2 bales No. 1914.
3 bales No. 1928.
11 bales No. 1921.
9 bales No. 3924.
4 bales No. 10924.
7 bales No. 11932.
5 bales No. 10524.

50 bales longcloth Japanese, Popat Chhap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES BLACK ITALIAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th November, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Messrs. R. P. Wagle and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting indentors Keshavlal Ujamshi of Daud Market.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO. *(Contd.)*

2 cases Black Italian 45 by 50 yards each of 20 pcs. marks R (I by L13) P. ex. S.S. "City of Benares."

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES DHOTEES OF NEW SHORROCK MILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and Co., at his shop opposite to Sunderchawk, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Mathuradas Vishram Mulji Jetha, Marketwala:—

8 packages Dhotees of New Shorrock Mill No. KKKK/54, yards 8—9; each containing 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES SUSHI OF FAZALBHOY MILL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Rameswardas Gordhandas at his shop at Middle Gully, Laxmidas Khimji Market and on account and at the risk of Mulji Jetha Market Gorajgaliwala Tulsidas Narsidas:—

8 bales Susi No. 524 Fazalbhai Mill of 100 pieces each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GALA VICTORY NIGHT
6-30 P.M. TO-NIGHT 6-30 P.M
OTHELLO
in colours
and the
Magnificent Drama
Shall Avenge
intercepted by
CARTOONS SCENICS
COMICS AND COMEDY
OPENING SHORTLY.
LA BELLE GLADY
Including
STEVE AND ETHEL

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Opera Co.
in Series of popular London Musical Successes
To-night, To-morrow and Friday at 9-30
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
The latest London Musical Success
"YES UNCLE"
"YES UNCLE"
"YES UNCLE"
BOOK BY AUSTON HURGAN
Music by Nat D. Ayer.
Now crowding the SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, LONDON.
Saturday 23rd November at 5-30
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE
of the popular Revue Musical Comedy
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
NOTE:—There will be no 9-30 performance on Saturday owing to the Armistice Celebrations on the Oval to the Army, Navy and Mercantile Marine.
Sunday 24th at 5-30
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
PRICES AS USUAL
Plan at ROSE & Co. till 6 p. m.
Booking at Theatre from 7 p. m.
Seats booked by Telephone (288) must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.
To-day at 6 30 p. m.
"MAX AND THE HANDBAG"
Mlle. NAPIERKOWSKA in
"CHIFFONNETTE"

The Stirring Story
of Enemy Spy Plots in America, featuring Miss Jane Vance and Mr. William Sorelle.
"A Daughter of Uncle Sam!"
A Thrill Serial for Patriotic Audiences. A Red-Blooded, Virile Story of the Great War in America, and the manner in which German Spy Plots were foiled.
Four Parts—5000 feet—this week at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.
Universal Screen Magazine and two splendid Comics in the Programme.
Three Shows Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
The Adventures of STINGAREE
THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER
THREE DASHING ADVENTURES THIS WEEK

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
presents
THE ALL-BRITISH GOLDROOSTER PLAY
"A Man—The Army Made"
Viewed by
Their Majesties The KING & QUEEN,
on a recent visi to Aldershot.
A Story of Life in the British Army
Suggested by CAPT. CECIL A. SHAW, D.S.O.
FEATURING
THE FAVOURITE ENGLISH CINEMA STAR
QUEENIE THOMAS
PATHE GAZETTE
ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK
(TRAVEL.)
THE TIP (Comic—by Luke.)
TIME: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.
Extra Show Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"Always a Good Show"

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR!
What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?
LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name? UNIVERSAL — Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got it, assuredly.

Variety? Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

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Results? Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

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THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum
presents To-night and during the Week
THE FIRST INSTALMENT
(parts 1 to 8)
OF THE GREATEST UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP of "LIBERTY" fame.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A SPLENDID NEW PICTURE BILL.
To-Day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The famous American Star:

Harold Lockwood
again in
" UNDER HAN DICA "

An eight-reel Metro Wonderplay of love and determination, showing how a young man works hard and frustrates the hideous tricks of the rivals of his master at the risk of ruining his own father for the sake of honour and love.

Also
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

COMING ! COMING !!
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
COMMENCING
SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30. P. M.
EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30.
SATURDAY 23rd AT 9-30 P. M.
SATURDAYS, MATINEE AT 5.

HUMPHREY BISHOP
COMEDY AND OPERATIC CO.
UNIQUE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMMES
DIRECT FROM THEIR PHENOMENAL SUCCESS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
PLANS NOW OPEN AT **ROSE & Co.,**
PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs 12 and upwards.

SUPERB PHOTO-PLAY OF ITALIAN PRODUCTION !
A Story of a Morganatic Marriage and the vicissitudes of a lawful Heiress saved from the greed of her unscrupulous Cousins

"THE DEVIL'S JOTTINGS!"
A DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT AT THE
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

MOST ASTOUNDING FEATS
OF
DARE-DEVIL DARING.
ANOTHER GRAND SERIAL
"Mystery of Double Cross"
1st Instalment 5000 ft.
AND
"Exploits of Elaine"
11th Instalment 5000 ft.
Extraordinary Attraction
OF
PEARL WHITE
Tremendous Shaking up of Hearts.
Most Terrible Episodes of Real Life Pictures.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD. T. No. 2417.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO NIGHT!
THE THRILLING UNIVERSAL SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP
FIRST EIGHT PARTS.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME:
1st Show at 7-15; 2nd Show at 9; 3rd Show at 10-45 (S. T.).

It is a genuine pleasure to write with a
Diamond Point 14 Carat gold Nib
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It is of American Manufacture.
It never fails, it runs smooth and it gives entire satisfaction.
Once purchased it is a life long companion. Every pen guaranteed.
From Rs. 2-12 upwards.
Self-filling patterns from Rs. 3-12 upwards.
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SPECIALISTS FOR
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LION
TOOTH PASTE & POWDER
A scientific and efficient tooth paste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decay germs, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.
Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.
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Sole Agents—
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118 Cutlery Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 4
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Can be had at all Dealers

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The market continues irregular with fairly wide fluctuations. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 632 for Fully Good Broach April-May and advanced to Rs. 640. Sellers then came out and the price dropped to Rs. 622, but there was a quick recovery to Rs. 635 on speculators buying. Later on the rate declined to Rs. 628 and then improved to Rs. 632, the closing rate being Rs. 632½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 634 and closing quotations were as under.

There has been some enquiry for ready New Crop, but otherwise there is little doing.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

		Rs
Fully good Broach	April-May	637
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan	532
Fine Comras		568

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS 19TH NOVEMBER 1918.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	634
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	519
Fine M. G. Comras	"	560
Fully Good M. G. Comras	"	535

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 18th Nov. 1918.

Cotton	4,642	bales.
Wheat	11,688	Cwts.
Linseed	36,989	"
Rape, &c.	9,359	"
Gingellyseed	422	"
Poppyseed	260	"
Groundnuts	3,231	"
Castorseed	1,564	"
Rice	13,114	"
Myrabollams	647	"
Cottonseed	1,758	"
Mowraseed	294	"
Gram	2,125	"
Jowar	2,576	"
Make	698	"
Barley	Nil	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Nov. 19th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	78 0 0	11 2 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	78 0 0	11 2 0
" Karachi Bangia	78 0 0	11 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 13 0	12 4 0
" Thin	12 4 0	12 12 0
Toolseed White 85-15	100 0 0	—
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	—
" Black	80 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	16 8 0
Groundnut	92 0 0	—
Mowraseed	7 0 0	—
Barley	48 0 0	—
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	9 9 0	
Linseed May	14 5 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 19th 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10	1 1 0
Simplex No. 10	1 0 0
Edward No. 10	1 0 0
Light Houses No. 64	0 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Bank Acceptance 3 m/s	1 6 6½
Fcs Demand	192½
American Dollars	279½
Hongkong "	219
Shanghai "	344
Japan "	156½
Singapore "	186

Market Steady.

COTTON EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay by rail and sea (foreign and coastwise) during the week ending the 9th November, 1918, were 12,678 bales of 400 lbs. each, as against 16,699 bales and 38,791 bales in the corresponding period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively. The total arrivals of raw cotton into Bombay from the beginning of the present season (1st September) were 120,573 bales, as against 92,397 bales in the corresponding period of 1917 and 166,584 bales in 1916, thus showing an increase of 30 per cent. as compared with 1917, but a decrease of 28 per cent. when compared with 1916.

The total imports during the week ending the 9th November, 1918, of cotton piece-goods by sea from foreign countries into the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, and Rangoon amounted to 10 million yards as against 34 million yards and 41 million yards in the corresponding period of 1917 and of 1916 respectively. The total quantity of piece-goods (Indian and foreign) despatched during the same period by rail from the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, and Madras amounted to 738 tons, as against 2,181 tons in 1917 and 2,720 tons in 1916.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

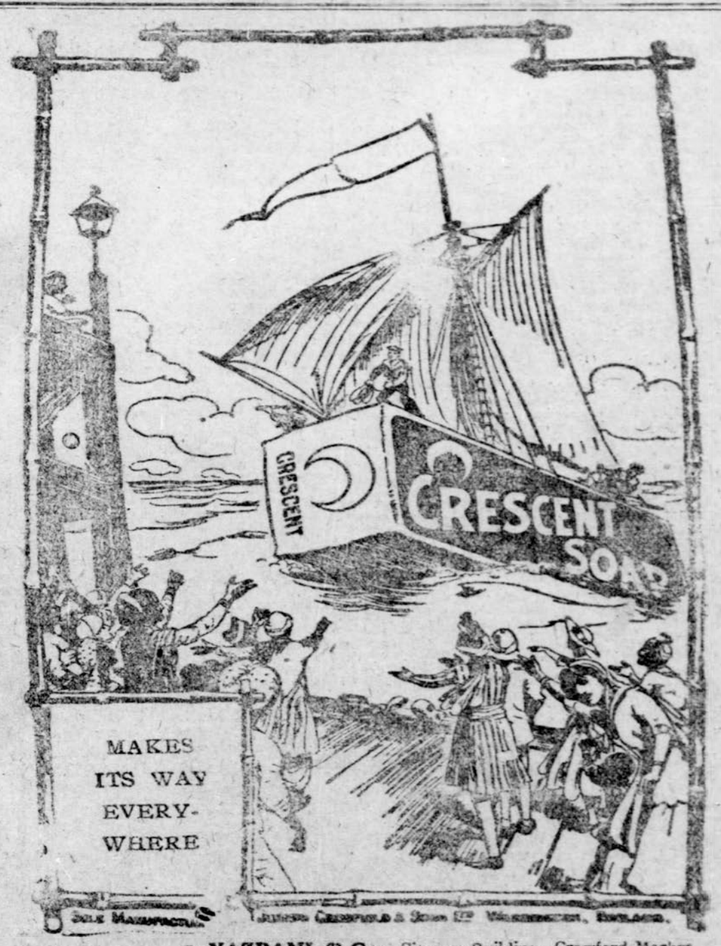
The market, this week opened with a better demand for jute mill shares which hardened in the afternoon on rumours that mills intended to work only four days a week. Coals were not quite so active nor so strong as on Saturday but a fair amount of business was put through with prices on the whole well maintained. Industrials were in strong demand ruling fully firm. Buxa Timber advanced to Rs. 19 and there were many buyers of oil shares and few sellers. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bangra 32, Baraboni 18/4, Bokaro Jherriah 11/8, Borrea 42/12, Bokaro Ramghur 30, Burrakur 52, Central Collieries 13/4, Central Dharmabund 22/12, Equitable 49/12, Industry 19/4, Hapjan 18, Kinuri 16, Kuardi 24/4, New Manbhoom 36/4, Jasnadih 16/8, Jumoni 16/4, New Kendah 15, Phularitand 15/8, Samla Kendra 23/4, South Govindpur 13/4, Teetulmuri 21/12.

Jute:—Alliance ord 480, Barnagore ord 117, Budge ord 638, Belvedere ord 455, Fort Gloster ord 543, Hooghly 80/8, Kamarhatty ord 536, Kelvin ord 654, Kinnison ord 685, Lansdowne ord 312, Lothian ord 258, Orient ord 15 p, Reliance ord 33/4, Standard ord 452, Union ord 615.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 27, Bengal Lead 14/8, Britannia Biscuits 16/8, Buxa Timber 19, Britannia Brass 11/8, Chemical Industries 22/4, Crawford and Co. 17/4, Eastern Paint 15, Indian Tanneries 17/8, Howrah Oil 50, Kumardhubi Engineering 54, Orissa Cement 15/8, Port Shipping 28, Villiers Engineering 18.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 79/8 to 79/12 and small lots at Rs. 80 to 80/8.



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DR. LAXMI PRASAD PUROHIT, Chakraghat, Saugor, C. P. writes: I hereby certify that "Chiretta" tablets supplied by you (The Tablet Mfg. Co., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay) have proved extremely efficacious in the present "Influenza" epidemic. It has cured nearly all cases who took in the commencement of the disease and also in the advanced stage. I strongly recommend that every family man must keep at least one or two phials in his home. The Seva Sammitee, Saugor, distributed it to sick people and found wonderful results. The Company has done much good to the world by the preparation of these tablets which are very handy and can be kept for any length of time.

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Lady P. Modi's Lecture to women on "Powers and Duties of the Bombay Municipality," Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 21.

Cricket Match, England vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground (11-30 a.m.).

FRIDAY, November 22.

Armistice Celebration, Public Holiday.
Cricket Match, England vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Tata Iron and Steel Co., extraordinary general meeting of shareholders to confirm resolutions passed at the meeting on 7th November, 1918, Navsari Buildings, 3-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 23.

Armistice Celebration, Public Holiday.
Cricket Match, English vs. India, Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema 6-30 and Bandman Opera Co. 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RODRIGUES.—Paul Caetano Rodrigues proprietor of Messrs. P. C. Rodrigues and Souza, Wax Candles and General Merchants Bhendi Talao died at 8-30 last night. Funeral will leave his residence at 4-30 p.m., today (Wednesday).

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. & C. I. Ry. Battn.; (I.D.F.) will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

March—Colonel Bogey .....Alford.
Overture—The British Knight .....Hermann.
Valse—A. Perfect Day .....Bond.
Selection—Patriotic Memories .....Quentin.
Indian Piece—Kismet .....Markey.
Selection—Bound to Win .....Pether.
Intermezzo—Sunset .....Matt.
Two-Step—It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary .....Baynes.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Offices in Belgian West Flanders are now open for state message but telegrams are subject to delay.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting of this Club will be held on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Secretary's report for last year will be submitted. A new Managing Committee for the ensuing year will also be elected.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning the 25th November 1918 at 11-30 o'clock, (S.T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. M. K. Vaavewalla will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day on "Some reflections on Wordsworth's Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of early Childhood.' The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN KHOJA LADY.

The death is announced of Mrs. Jainabai, wife of Mr. Dost Mohmed Peer Mohmed, J.P., at her residence in Cuffe Parade. The deceased was a very popular lady among all the communities. She recently went on pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina with her husband, and there distributed large sums in charity. The Jairat ceremony takes place at her residence at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning.

LECTURES TO WOMEN.

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Lady Willingdon, with a view to arousing interest in Civic and Municipal affairs, a series of lectures to women will be given in the women's Branch Depot, War and Relief Fund, Mayo Road, Bombay. The first lecture will be delievered on Wednesday, November 20th at 5-30 p.m., on "The Bombay Municipality, its Constitution, Powers and Duties," by Mr. H. P. Mody. H. E. the Lady Willingdon, will preside.

LATE MR. C. G. SHAH.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat, residing in Bombay, and of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. C. G. Shah, will be held at the Zaverbai Hall of the Vanita Vishram at Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to express sorrow at the untimely death of Mr. C. G. Shah and to consider the question of raising a suitable memorial to him. Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, has consented to take the chair.

TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest, touching the death of Bhiwa Bhow, aged three years, and Shewoobai, a girl aged two years. They lived at Dharavi with their parents and on Monday the latter went to their work leaving them together playing in the room. In the evening when the parents returned home the children were missed, and on searching their bodies were found floating in the quarry hole at some distance from the house. The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to drowning, the deceased having apparently fallen into the quarry while playing.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The subscribers to the Lady Willingdon Scheme are invited to meet her Excellency at the Secretariat on Thursday the 21st instant at 11-45 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the future working of the scheme.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

The Lucknow Autumn Meeting opened today in excellent weather. A large crowd watched the six events on the card for the first day with interest and had the satisfaction of seeing popular wins in most of them. The Turf was in good condition and entries quite satisfactory. The Executive deserves credit for the successful inauguration of the meeting and there was ample evidence of regret at the untimely death of Mr. J. H. F. Fownes, the late energetic and popular Secretary of the Lucknow Races.

In the last race, the Produce Plate, an objection was raised by Harrison against Northmore for crossing. The stewards overruled the objection after a careful enquiry.

THE AUTUMN HURDLES.—Distance 1½ miles, over six fights.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MIL, 11-13 Croden .....
Sardar Gayansingh's DEADWOOD DICK, 9-0, Sardar Rajalsing .....
Mr. Thomson's TRBULENT, 10-13, Hayhoe.

Betting:—Six to three on Mil, threes Deadwood Dick, sevene Turbulent.

The Race:—Deadwood Dick led up to three furlongs. Mil then caught him up and won by eight lengths.

Time:—2 min. 53 secs.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patlia's CRUSADER, 9-1, Quinn 1
Thakur Sripalsingh's LIGHTENING, 8-6, (cd. 8-8), Ruiz 2
Ruiz .....
Mr. Brigstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 8-9, Trahan .....
Also Ran.—Bayonet 9-7, Tagalie 7-12, Promise Me 6-3, Pritum 6-7, (cd. 6-9).

Betting:—Threes Crusader, twos Promise Me, 5 to 2 Lightening, fours Subeh Pasha, sixes and twos the rest.

The Race:—Subeh Pasha led up to the bend. Then Lightening took the command up to two furlongs. Crusader then crept up the rails and won by a neck, half length between second and third.

Time:—One min. 11 "2/5" secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP.—Distance seven furlongs.

Mr. Ernest Fraser's LADY LYRIC, 9-11, Buckley .....
Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTI, 9-12, Harrison 2
Messrs. Finch and Scott's LADY MALWOOD, 7-8, (cd. 7-13) 3
Also Ran:—Myra 6-13.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Lady Lyric, twos Avanti, sixes Lady Malwood, thirties the rest.

The Race:—Lady Lyric came to the fore from the bend and won a race from Avanti by a neck, five lengths between second and third.

Time:—One min. 34 secs.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance six furlongs.

Mr. A. N. Das's HOOKOO, 8-3, Buckley... 1
Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 9-9, Ruiz 2
H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's LEBANON, 9-7, Quinn .....
Also Ran:—Lesoleil 9-3, Marymabel 9-3, Sidelight 7-12.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Pomade, fours Hookoo, fives Lebannon, sixes Mery Mabel.

The Race:—From a level start Pomade led the field. In front of the second enclosure Hookoo coming strong won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—One min. 16 "1-5" secs.

THE STRAND PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Rambhoy's HURMAN, 6-9, Northmore.
Mr. Hamer's BRITISH, 9-2, Ruiz..... 2
Mr. Kalicharan's GARLAND, 9-2..... 3
Also ran:—Pharoah 6-12, Selim 6-10, (cd. 6-12).

Betting:—4 to 1 Hurman, twos British, evens Garland, sixes the rest.

The Race:—Garlands led from British and Pharoah up to the bend. In the straight he was passed by British and Hurman in succession the last named winning by one and three-quarter lengths, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—One min. 54 "3-4" secs.

THE PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Walter's RED VIRGIN, 6-12, Northmore .....
Mr. Sethna's ESME, 7-12, Harrison.....
Mr. Hamiduddin Ahmad's BLACK PRINCE, 6-5, (cd. 6-8), Abdul Kharik.....
Also Ran:—Hard Cash 9-1, Hardup 7-2, Likunder 6-7.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Esme, 5 to 2 Red Virgin, 7 to 2 Hardup, twenies the rest.

In the straight Red Virgin was leading with Esme next. Won by one and a half length, two lengths between the second and third.

Time:—1 min. 5 secs.

CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING.

TOURNAMENT IN BOMBAY.

Influenza interrupted the course of the boxing boom in Bombay, but, now the second tournament to be promoted by Mr. A. E. Fleming is announced, the sporting public is more eager to be present than ever. This fixture will take place at the Empire Theatre on Friday, November, 29th, and should prove even more successful than the last.

A splendid array of talent is available and in training. The star contest will be for a championship of India, and will be of fifteen rounds' duration. There are also ten and six round bouts as well as a meeting between schoolboys, over the four round distance.

The great attraction will undoubtedly be the affair in which Bombardier Moir is to appear. He is the pupil and brother of Gunner Moir, who beat Bombardier Wells for the heavyweight championship of England; is only 23 years of age and looks to the expert eye like a coming champion. He has started his final preparations in Bombay, being granted the use of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium for the purpose.

Full details of the important fights will be given in the course of the next few days.

A HOCKEY MATCH AT DADAR.

An interesting hockey match was played at Dadar on Sunday between the Trio Hockey Clique of Bandra and the Dadar Hockey Club. It resulted in a win for the former by one goal.

At the very outset the Trio carried the ball from bully to goal but without success. The struggle for the goal was tense. The Dadarites vigorously repulsed the onset of the Trio. The game was well balanced. After a tough fight the first half ended without a goal on either side.

The second half was more fruitful for the Trio who shot a clean goal just a few minutes before the close of the game.

It is understood that the Viceroy during his stay in Calcutta will confer the insignia of the latest English honours on their recipients there. His Excellency will also preside at the Convocation of the Calcutta University.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

"ENGLAND" TEAM SELECTED.

The following will play for the "England" team against the "India" team in the cricket match commencing on the Bombay Gymkhana grounds to-morrow:—

1. H. E. Lord Willingdon (Captain.)
2. Capt. Laverton.
3. Capt. Pank.
4. Major L. A. F. Weigall.
5. Mr. H. W. Lee.
6. Major Drayson.
7. Mr. Newman.
8. Mr. W. H. Livsey.
9. G. J. V. Weigall.
10. Mr. J. S. Heath.
11. Mr. F. M. Garnett.
12. Major K. E. Cooper.

PAREKH CRICKET CLUB.

The fourth annual general meeting of the Parekh Cricket Club was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. J. K. Kapadia, a member of the club. The meeting was attended by a large number of the members and guests. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The proceedings commenced with prayers of thanksgiving to the Almighty on the termination of the great European War. The report was then read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. J. Parekh on the working of the club. Appeals to the members to help the institution were made by Messrs. Natverlal and G. S. Master. Six gentlemen became Patrons and six Life Members of the club. A Permanent Fund was started and small contributions were made towards the fund by some of the members. The sum collected amounted to Rs. 1,000. The President, after making a short speech gave the batting prize to Mr. H. H. Doshi and the bowling prize to Mr. Thakkar. Votes of thanks to the President, the Hon. Secretaries, and the winners terminated the proceedings.

INTERNED RANGOON MAHOMEDANS RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 19.

The Local Government has directed the release of Ahmed Moolla Dawood and eight others, principally Mahomedans of Rangoon, who were in November, 1915, ordered to reside at Kyaukpyu, subsequently Cheduba and more recently Taungogi. The release has also been ordered of Moosa Mall, who was directed to reside at Mogok a couple of months ago. All these persons were given orders under the Defence of India Act. Moolla Dawood was formerly the Turkish Consul in Rangoon.

"LITTLE LOGIC AND LESS TASTE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a fit of inspiration your morning contemporary last week foretold with rare foresight that there was going to be an epidemic of memorials in Bombay in a few days. It predicted with great enthusiasm that there would be a memorial to Lord and Lady Willingdon and a war memorial. It also suggested the form Lord Willingdon's memorial should take. But after its precious prediction it began to be disillusioned about the epidemic of memorials. Under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah some of the citizens have come out to oppose the proposal of a memorial to Lord Willingdon. You also protested against any public demonstration for Lord Willingdon in the name of the citizens of Bombay. Lord Willingdon has not been a succesful administrator and has done nothing to deserve a public memorial. You were neither indignant nor illogical in your emphatic expression of opinion. Yet your contemporary says that there was "little logic and less taste" in what you said. Well, your contemporary may say anything it likes. It will be shortly disillusioned. Good taste and sound logic are not the monopoly of your contemporary. A maniac in a lunatic asylum may think that he is the king of China or Kamaschatka. Nobody can prevent him from so thinking. But the world knows where he stands.

Your contemporary further questions the right of Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories to speak on behalf of Bombay and doubts whether they know who Lord Willingdon is. I may assure the "Times" that they very well know who Lord Willingdon is. He is one who suppressed two municipalities during his regime, who prosecuted Mr. Tilak, who wrongly put a bar on Mrs. Besant's entry in Bombay, who unblushingly insulted the Home Rulers in the provincial war conference, who gagged Mr. Tilak by arbitrary methods after his defeat in the courts and who was week enough not to do anything better than giving *carte blanche* to Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, N. D. in the Kaira Passive Resistance struggle. He is one who can play in a "famine" match but cannot declare a famine when thousands of cattle are starving without fodder in Gujarat and hundreds of men are starving there without food. Our good administrator Lord Willingdon, because he has not received any reports from his officers finds himself unable to do anything in the matter. Such is Lord Willingdon, the administrator and the people know how to distinguish between a general social figure and a weak administrator. That is why they have come forward with a protest to his memorial and there is no want of decorum or taste in it. The protest is right and the public will endorse it. Mr. Jinnah and his co-signatories have as much or rather better right to speak on behalf of Bombay than Sir Jamshetji or Mr. Phiroz Shethna. Your contemporary may rave at the protest or may weep over it but the public voice will have its way.—Yours, etc.,

K.

MIDNIGHT TOM-TOM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—Will any of your readers please inform me through the medium of your paper what remedy there is to stop the mid-night Tom-tom by some Hindus who appear to have a right to disturb the peace of their neighbours and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

Thakurdwar, Nov. 18.

GODINHO DEFAMATION CASE.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 500.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate gave his decision in the matter in which Mr. P. N. Godinho charged Mr. A. F. Martin with defamation. Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant, and Mr. V. G. Deshpande defended.

The facts of the case have already been published in these columns. Briefly, it was stated that the accused caused his solicitor, Mr. Ranchoddas, to write a letter to Mrs. Martin, in which imputations were made against the complainant, which he considered defamatory. The defence was that the statements made by the accused to his solicitor were privileged. The accused had called evidence to justify the imputations.

In convicting the accused the Magistrate said that beyond doubt the statements were defamatory and the defence of privilege did not hold good. Regarding the statement that the complainant and Mrs. Martin had been seen together in a certain house, the Court held it was improbable. The Court wanted to hear the pleaders on the question of punishment.

Mr. Solomon said the freedom and prestige of the bar should be safeguarded. Mr. Desphande asked for an appealable sentence.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to undergo two months, simple imprisonment.

A TRAGEDY AT MATUNGA.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman, Devkibai. It appears that information was received by the police that the deceased aged 30, wife of Mr. Khimji Khetsi, a rice merchant, who lived at Matunga, was lying dead and wounded in her room. The Police found the deceased with wounds on her throat and neck, while her left ear and nose were also cut. She lived with her husband and her three children. There were three servants in the house; the deceased was seen alive by the Mali at 5 p.m. At 6-30 p.m. on hearing the children crying the mali, who was in the rear compound, went into the house and he found the deceased lying dead; she lay on her right side and a knife was found under her left arm with the blade pointing towards the body; a neck ornament which she had been wearing, was in her hand, whilst her nose ornament was lying near the hall. There were no signs of a struggle. The cupboards had been opened.

The deceased's husband, who was at Mandvi, came home in the evening at 7-30 p.m. and he was unable to find whether any property was missing.

Doctor said there were two incised wounds on the neck, one in front and one behind; the nose and left ear were cut off. The wounds could not have been self-inflicted with the knife that had been produced in the Court.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S NOMINEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It may not be perhaps known to the public outside the Punjab and in England that M. Mahboob Alam, who is a member of the Press Deputation and who was recently received in audience by their Majesties the King and Queen, is an ex-convict having been found guilty by a court of Justice of an offence of theft ("Laroney") under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code (Felony) and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, including two months' solitary confinement and a fine of Rs. 25. The conviction was upheld on appeal. It is understood that M. Mahboob Alam, was a Trustee of the M. A. O. College Aligarh, having been elected in ignorance of the fact of his conviction. But the matter was taken up in February 1917, in the Muslim Press both English and Vernacular (vide the "Observer," Lahore, of 28th February 1917, and the "Punjab" Lahore of 1st May 1917).

To those who understand well the sanctity which attaches to the privilege of presentation to his Majesty, the tidings of an ex-convict's presentation in Royal Audience, will no doubt give a most painful shock. Will some English or Indian member of the Imperial Legislative Council or some member of the House of Commons kindly inquire as to who is responsible for this outrage on the Royal Presence? It will not be out of place to mention here, that M. Hahboob Alam is a most notorious and discredited reactionary, running a Vernacular paper, possessing an extremely limited clientele, but in no way enjoying the confidence of Indians in general and Mussalmans in particular. But surely reactionaryism in India, howsoever bewitching it may appear to official eyes in this country, or opposition on the part of an Indian to the progressive propaganda of his countrymen generally can be no excuse for this trampling under foot of all the decencies of social and political life and for offering a gross affront to the Crown.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIGNANT."

Lahore, November 2nd, 1918.

FIFTY LAKHS MORE FOR TAKAVI IN U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLHABAD, Nov. 19.

It was announced some time ago that the Government of United Provinces had arranged for the immediate distribution of a sum of Rs. 1,50,00,000 as takavi for agricultural operations during the present season. A further sum of Rs. 50,00,000 has now been sanctioned for the same purpose and will be distributed as occasion arises during the next few weeks.

THE CUMBALLA HILL VICTORIA STAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Common Sense" hardly justifies the pen-name he has assumed when dealing with this subject. Common Sense is by common consent "uncommon sense" and in this he appears to be somewhat lacking. Though admittedly a stranger to this locality he does not scruple to rush into this controversy which is become quite acute amongst us here; how could he understand why the very large number of the inhabitants of this hill are strongly insistent on retaining the stand on its present spot? How could he gauge the serious constant inconvenience and worry to which they would be put by its removal? Discussing "Pro bono publico's" letter he entirely begs the question when he argues that the stand being a nuisance, the length of the time it has stood here is no excuse for its continuance; but those who are largely opposing and objecting to its removal entirely deny that the stand is any such nuisance as cannot be easily rectified without its being abolished. As a matter of fact I may say that being a very old resident on the lower steep of Altamont Road, and constantly passing and repassing this stand as I do, I can vouch for its being kept remarkably clean by the Municipal conservancy department officers, who moreover would readily see that all cause of complaint (if any on this head) is promptly removed on being applied to. Again if any nuisance occurs as it is said owing to the stand not being paved why then get it paved? That easily removes the supposed or suggested mischief. I can further say it is not the fact that the drivers always shout, quarrel and use abusive language.' Disputes sometimes may arise but such are as could be easily put down and cured by the policemen on the beat close by, or by running in a couple of the disputants before the honorary magistrates. I have never known any serious trouble arising from this cause though I am frequently in the neighbourhood. Again it is entirely wise of the truth to say that "the stand is on an incline and the drivers do not always take the end but stand in the middle. It is enough to assert as I can do, that the stand is not on an incline. There is no such trouble or cause for trouble as is here tried to be made out. The stand is very well situated. It is not on the main road at all, but on one side of it on a bend or indent which is quite level and very well suited for the purpose. Though reserved for only six *garries*, it is hardly ever fully occupied, so that any question about "the end" or "the middle," does not ever arise. "Common Sense" is evidently in the confidence of the police when he goes on to say, "I know the police are going to enlarge the Bomanjee Petit Road." But this is only a sop with which the requisitionists to swell their list have roped in a few unsuspecting residents far down Warden and Nepean Sea Roads, people who are not in the least affected by what it is quite baselessly tried to be made out as the nuisance, the peril and the insalubrity of the old stand No. 53. So far as has been given out or left to conjecture this old stand is to be removed to the east-side at the bottom of the Gowalia Tank road and placed against the new Tejpal road to the south of the N. Petit statue. If you want a victoria stand to be put away out of sight, this would be an ideal selection, as ideal as it is senseless; and it would certainly not be a two minutes' further walk as "Common Sense" fondly thinks, for the residents of Pedder and Altamount roads, but a stiff stepping down of more than five good minutes, with the reasonable certainty of the Victoriawala refusing to come up the Hill when you get down to this proposed stand. At present often much difficulty is experienced in getting the drivers to bring up *garries* from even the nearer and easier distance where the stand now is for people residing on these upper roads, so that if the present stand is removed as surmised, the large number of people who live on these roads will have to whistle for a *garry* whenever wanted, and not get one.

Then it is said this stand affects the health of the requisitionists and their belongings. This statement is entirely groundless and gratuitous. Very much the bulk of these people have resided in the neighbourhood since their childhood and have suffered no particular harm or mischance that could be attributed to this stand. To judge from the look of them, and I know the lot, they seem rather to thrive on its proximity. As a conclusive argument the requisitionists and their friend "Common Sense" allege that the stand is a danger to the public. This is a veritable and palpable bug-bear and a bogey, such as, it is to be trusted, will not frighten any man of sense and sanity, let alone our astute Commissioner of Police. If this stand is a danger to the public then all cab-stands on our roads, all tramways' shelters, and all the stone-stands with lamps on them, which bifurcate our large thoroughfares are equally dangerous, and therefore these also ought to be removed and swept away! In support of this argument based on "peril to the public", a Parsee, who has been living on Nepean Sea Road and who for reasons of his own is helping the requisitionists, once told me that he had a very narrow escape as one evening during all the period of his long residence, a horse in a Victoria standing on this stand suddenly turned his head towards him as he was being driven down, and only his wonderful presence of mind averted a catastrophe! This sort of stuff is glibly related and easily goes down with people who are actuated and inspired into believing everything told them. For these many years, with all the growing populations of this locality and the great increase of vehicular traffic no one has known or heard of a single accident owing to the presence of this stand. Yet "Common Sense" says it is a danger. Dangerous to whom? To people in motor-car or carriage? Surely not, unless the chauffer or the driver is drunk, blind or otherwise incapacitated. Danger from this stand, it may be safely stated, does not exist, except of course to people who choose to run into it. Had there been any danger it is surprising it should never before for all these years have struck the good sense or imagination of the police, nor has it ever occurred to Mr. Superintendent Williamson, till only the other day when he shifted to behind Kemp & Co.'s shop, after having lived on Altamount Road for some ten or twelve years running, this stand has been within his beat for all this long period. The stand could not have become suddenly offensive insalubrious and dangerous as soon as Mr. Williamson has thought fit to go and live in its neighbourhood. The large number of people living just across the road, many just opposite to the stand, have felt neither nuisance nor unhealthiness, and scalise no peril from their proximity to this stand, are strongly opposed to its removal, and have sent in their very numerously signed protests. A large number of the residents both Indian and European of Pedder of Altamount and Upper Gowalia Tank and Hughes Roads have signed these potests. I have already taken up much of your space and so shall leave it to your readers to sum up what I have written and see whether there is any real or well-founded ground for removing the old stand from where it has served the convenience of hundreds of the residents of this locality and to whom its removal is bound to cause constant inconvenience, trouble and annoyance.—Yours, etc.

CIVIS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

BOMBAY'S DEATH ROLL.

113 DEATHS ON MONDAY.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For 24 hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday ..	113
For preceding 24 hours	94
For corresponding period last year ..	92

Compared to the mortality figures of the preceding 24 hours the figure is higher by 19, and to that of the same period last year it is higher by 21. These figures have been repeatedly going up and down these many days. The total mortality in the different wards of the city was as follows: Fort Ward 3; Mandvi Ward 7; Bhuleshwar 29; Girgaum 9; Byculla 21; Parel 8; Mahim 13; Harbour and Docks 2; Hospitals 21; total 113.

CITY'S HEALTH.

WEEK'S MORTALITY REPORT.

The total mortality in Bombay was 770 and the death-rate 40.88. Deducting 32 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 738, giving the death-rate of 39.18.

The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were mortality 582 and the death-rate 30.89; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1913-17) mortality 512, and death-rate 27.18.

Cholera was absent. Small-pox registered 1 attack (imported from overseas). Plague registered 2 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of *live* births registered during the week was 489 and compares favourably with that for the corresponding week of 1917 which was 441 and the average of the week during 1913-17 namely 469.

INFLUENZA DECREASES IN CALCUTTA!

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The influenza mortality in Calcutta has fallen down considerably. Early last week, the mortality was seventy-two per day but on the 15th and the 16th there were fifty-nine deaths, each day. During the week, ending the 9th instant there were three hundred and eighty-nine deaths from influenza, the total being one hundred and seventeen.

MOTOR CARS AND TAIL-LIGHTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have once again, through the medium of your valued paper, to draw the attention of the authorities concerned, to the invisibility at night of the back numbers of many motor cars and motor cycles with side-cars running about the streets of our city.

My previous warning does not appear to have been taken up by the powers at all, as on observation I find an increase, since my last letters, in the number of cars and cycles with side-cars going about with dim or misadjusted tail-lights, and a few now even without any tail-lights at all.

If anybody cares to stand on the footpath at Cuffe Parade, or Queen's Road, or Hughe's Road, and watch the motors that pass by, he will find the truth of my statement.

Sometimes the number-plates are so splashed over with mud that even during the daytime the figures are not discernible.

An Inspector on a motor bicycle can easily bring such delinquents to task who are clearly contravening the Rules under the Motor Act which say that the numbers *shall* always be clearly visible at a reasonable distance.

I am sure you will agree with me in holding that the authorities should seriously attend to this matter, and not wait till some accident occurs and the motor disappears.

I may just note in passing that it seems rather peculiar that the Rules under the Motor Act do not require motor cycles without side-cars to have the back numbers illuminated at night.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Nov. 18. H. A. V.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Friday, the 22nd, and Wednesday, the 27th November, having been declared to be public holidays in celebration of the Armistice, the results of the Preliminary Scientific and Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examinations will be declared at the University at 12-15 on the following days instead of on the 22nd and 27th November as previously notified:—

Preliminary Scientific Examination.—Thursday, 21st November.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. Examination.—nesday, 26th November.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 20th November, 1918.

A THOUGHT FOR VICTORY DAY.

"Will the Government of India now at least begin to act effectively? If it does not, it will be like a hybrid monster begotten by the ghost of Micawber upon a female ostrich." These are the words in which Dr. Gilbert Slater concludes a vigorous criticism of the culpable passivity of the Government in facing the universal distress prevailing in the country. We said yesterday that words failed us adequately to describe the callous dilatoriness of the Government in declaring the fall of famine in various parts of the Presidency, more particularly in the northern division. Dr. Slater in riotous phraseology depicts the Government as a hideous abomination inheriting nothing save the qualities of stupidity and improvidence. Leaving things to shift for themselves and waiting for "something to turn up" are all very well for an individual of sporting optimism in affairs of his own, but the apparent neglect of Government has begun to cause widespread suffering in the country. Dr. Slater is a person who, by office and disposition, has been generally a trusted Government apologist; but that he has lost his patience is a signal proof that an economic calamity has already overtaken us. He details a few facts touching the distress of the masses in Madras, where the South-West Monsoon was a failure and the North-Eastern Monsoon too late and scanty to redress scarcity. We recently cited facts to show that the scarcity of fodder and foodstuffs in Bombay were being acutely felt by people in the mofussil. Agriculturists are in despair as to means for sustaining their cattle and many of the ryots are ready to dispose of them at less than the cost of the hide.

Dr. Slater gives certain figures for Madras which are worth while quoting, especially because he has granted that at the present time throughout the Madras Presidency "the people are suffering from *worse* than famine prices." According to the "Fort St. George Gazette", the average price of rice in the city of Madras for the week ending the 9th of November was 3.9 seers per rupee. Dr. Slater proceeds on the basis of an inadequate allowance of 16oz. per head, and finds that for an average family of five the cost of rice alone will be Rs. 19 per month. Let us grant for the moment Dr. Slater's estimate that the wages of an average family is reduced when it is short of means wherewith to appease hunger, let alone the purchase of light, clothing and shelter! While profiteering was flourishing and while the agricultural outlook should have stimulated the Government to intelligent forethought as early as August, things were left to shift for themselves. Dr. Slater calls it all "easy going optimism;" it is worse than that. After leaving the local Governments to outwit each other by a species of provincial control, it occurred to the Government of India that the distress was wide-spread and constituted an all-India problem. At this stage of chaotic rivalries, the Government of India bestirred itself and in a penitent period of convulsive energy issued a communique, dated the 11th Ocober. It was a document redolent of noble intentions; more than that, it told us that Mr. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., etc., had been appointed Commissioner of Foodstuffs with power to regulate the fair redistribution and export of wheat and rice, besides authority to control prices. Mr. Gubbay is supposed to have assumed charge on the 1st of November. Dr. Slater very pertinently asks: "When is this scheme going to be put into operation?" Of course we are all in Dr. Slater's company and quite in the dark about it. "Mr. Gubbay", says Dr. Slater, "has now held office for 16 days, but where he is and what he is doing remains at the moment of writing an impenetrable mystery." We know that Mr. Gubbay is an able officer, and we have no doubt of his energy, but we fear that his enterprise to restore prices has not been made under circumstances that are in the least propitious, nor at a time when the situation was within the range of artificial check. In the meanwhile, the price of rice in Rangoon has been raised to Rs. 420 per 100 baskets, that is, to no less than three times the pre-war rates. Dr. Slater deduces that after the cost of freight the people of Madras will be forced to pay fancy prices in the market, and rightly ascribes the responsibility of the situation to the inaction of the Government of India. A monopolist transaction for the importing of rice from Burma has been attempted in Bombay. It is a long tale of procrastination and apathy that has accentuated the distress of the people in the whole of India. The failure of the Monsoon is a climatic disaster over which the Government has no control, but the duty of undertaking ameliorative measures is all the more imperative for the reason that seasonal causes are beyond control.

At the last meeting of the local Legislative Council, the Government said that district officers were investigating "conditions." They are apparently content with the leisureliness of the ordinary processes and have not the courage to see for themselves what they want to be proved on paper. Extraordinary circumstances justify a breach of routine. But the agriculturists, already in the throes of famine, are left in cruel suspense regarding the intentions of the Government concerning the collection of the revenue instalment immediately due. The trail of the epidemic has increased the destitution of the people and diminished their work-a-day resources. The Government are bound to expedite inquiries and institute relief works according to the Famine Code. It is easy to justify omissions and acts of delay in the Collectors' offices and in the Secretariat, but the human suffering caused to an inarticulate population is none the less enormous. The next few days are going to be devoted to a series of rejoicings in honour of victory, but we hope that the authorities will remember that a large multitude of the famished and the famine-stricken cannot possibly share in the scenes of elation. Sports and fireworks and entertainments and carnivals are good, but will the Government take the occasion to declare a remission of taxes to the ryots and promise to undertake a *definite* programme of mercy and amelioration? We are past the stage of trifling with the situation.

A SIND SCANDAL.

The Indian press has suffered much at the hands of the bureaucracy in most of the provinces in the country, but it may be doubted whether the attempt to penalise and suppress the independent and outspoken journals has been anywhere so vigorous and studied as in Sind. Although Mr. Lawrence, the present Commissioner of Sind, shares with Lord Pentland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Mr. Hailey the distinction of being an autocrat *par excellence*, in some matters however he has notoriously surpassed his brother bureaucrats. The campaign against the press in Sind is a case in point.

There are at present only twenty newspapers in Sind managed and edited by Indians, four edited in English and sixteen in the vernaculars. Of the four English papers, one, the "New Times", is a daily, and this—the only English daily edited by an Indian—has been banned by Government on the recommendation presumably of the Commissioner of Sind. No registered library in Sind can place it on its table, no official dare subscribe for it and timid non-officials can send for it only at the peril of displeasing the "sahiblogs". More than that, no public paid advertisements are published in it by any Government or quasi-Government department or institution. The remaining three English papers are all weeklies and two of these, the "Home Ruler" and the "Sind Advocate" are under a similar ban. The only English paper edited by an Indian to which Government apparently wish the public of Sind to confine itself is a small-sized four-paged weekly, the "Sind Moslem, containing news and comments on matters relating to one particular community, the whole of the reading matter in the paper being easily compressible in two columns of "The Chronicle". The position relating to vernacular papers is not much better. There are only two vernacular dailies in Sind both issued from Hyderabad. Of these one, the "Hindvasi", a strong Home Rule paper of considerable popularity, has been banned. The only vernacular daily which has been "approved" by Government is the "Sindvasi" which concerns itself largely with local civic affairs and, in politics, propagates the views of the moderate party. Of the two vernacular bi-weeklies one is banned, the other so far allowed to breathe freely is a Gujrati paper issued from Karachi with a small circulation among the Gujrati-speaking population of the City. There are 12 vernacular weeklies all told in the province. On 6 of these, almost all strongly anti-Home Rule in their views on politics Government bestows its most beaming smiles. On one, "The Larkana Gazette", it has, we understand, turned its severest frowns, having proscribed it from all registered libraries. Of the remaining five, two are Gujrati papers with limited circulation among a small section of Karachi's population, and two deal more or less with matters pertaining to their respective districts. The remaining weekly, the "Alamin", although propagating liberal views on political questions, concerns itself largely with matters relating to one community.

The net result of Mr. Lawrence's persecution of the press in Sind is that all those papers, which discharge the duty of criticising his administration with independence and outspokenness, are under a ban and public opinion in Sind, so far as it is expressed through the medium of the press, is being successfully attempted to be smothered. The indifference of the Government of Bombay to complaints against the autocratic acts of officials in Sind is, of course, notorious; nor is any improvement in outlook or standards to be expected from that quarter just yet. But it is fully time for the question to be raised in the Imperial Council, and we trust the Sind representatives will do it at the next session. Meanwhile, what has the Indian Member of the Bombay Executive Council got to say about the monstrous scandal which the facts we have set forth above reveal? We presume he does not approve of them. Is he entirely useless for purposes of securing reform?

COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING.

We referred the other day to the question of compulsory religious instruction, particularly mentioning Wilson College as a typical institution where injustice is being done for several years past to a large element of the non-Christian population. Leaving the Bombay University Syndicate or other proper authority or the good sense of the Scotch Mission to move in this particular case, we deem it necessary to revert to the question and treat it from a wider point of view. This type of compulsion has for a long time been the order of the day in institutions conducted by Christian Missionaries, who, by curious chance, have monopolised as it were, to a certain degree, the instruction of the youth of this country. We say Christian Missionaries advisedly, for we have neve yet heard of, and, we are sure, shall never hear of, an institution or institutions conducted by Hindus or Muslims, where the latter would force or have been forcing the study of their own religion on students be onging to a different faith. No one would be ungracious enough to fail to acknowledge the efforts made by Christian Missionaries in spreading Western education in India scores of years ago. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that the course they have been following, though more or less not severely objected to in the past, is one of which every sensible man, who thinks and feels, must now disapprove. The fact that they have been following it for years together should be no justification, in our opinion, for the continuance of this unwise policy. The growing consciousness of the public mind in respect of rights and liberties due from the State, and most of all the increasing spirit of religious toleration, are among the forces that are maturing to get rid of this unnatural system. The absurdity of the system is self-evident and the inconveniences and difficulties of the suffering students can better be imagined than described. Imagine for a moment the authorities of the Fergusson College, with a large majority of Christian students, forcing the latter against their wishes to listen to the Hindu scriptures every day! What would be their feelings and, we are tempted to ask, what the attitude of the Government? We put it to our friends, the Christian Missionaries, whether it does credit to their sense of justice to stick to their guns obstinately in a manner which only illustrates the truth of the German theory, "Might is Right", now fortunately exploded? The same principle works all through and the sooner the remedy is found, the better both for the Government and the people, and the Missionaries too! Government cannot any longer maintain their attitude of indifference. The honourable members, both of the Imperial and local legislatures, owe a duty to the public to exert themselves to the utmost in this regard.

Notes of the Day.

A Counter-Requisition.

A counter-requisition has been sent to the Sheriff of Bombay calling upon him not to hold any meeting on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay for the purpose of a memorial to Lord Willingdon. The counter-requisition is signed by over a thousand persons. It is now at "The Bombay Chronicle" office and those wishing to add their signatures may do so if they call at our office.

Impertinent and Irrelevant.

An egregious assumption of general subtlety is one of the leading characteristics of the "Times of India," but its query as to what Mr. Jinnah and others have done for Bombay happens to be singularly impertinent. Mr. Jinnah and others are not keen on producing, at present, proofs of their public service in Bombay, for the reason that they are entitled to make a counter-requisition on the ground that they are law-abiding citizens of Bombay, with as much claim to consideration as any other citizen. As to their share in stimulating fearless public spirit with a courageous intolerance of sham and sycophancy, much can be said, but it will be accepting the issue raised by the "Times of India," which is absolutely irrelevant. It is open to our contemporary to challenge the opinion of the people that there should be an end to the habit of smothering all and sundry with effusive appreciations, and see whether the great wheel upon which it operates, is geared on the popular will. The "fly." of which it contemptuously speaks, knows well how to take care of itself and is not likely to perish at the sneeze intended to annihilate it.

Practical Patriotism.

The gift of a lakh to the "New Times" of Karachi is specially welcome in these days when everything should be done to strengthen the propaganda of nationlism. When all is said and done, mofussil journalism is still in a pretty backward state except in Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi. It does not argue well that Ahmedabad should have no daily of its own. District journals are no doubt doing some good work but they need to be immediately strengthened. This is a branch of work to which the District Congress Committees and Home Rule Leagues may well devote themselves. It has been well said that a Kitson light is equal to 10 policemen. Similarly a well-conducted journal, subjecting the bureaucracy to the searchlight of criticism and strengthening the national cause, is equal to 10 councillors. It is inexplicable why such excellent instruments of popular education in politics have been hitherto neglected. A well-organised attempt to plant journals in all needed centres should at once be made. By the bye, Bombay needs an evening daily, if for nothing else at least for giving no excuse to any right-minded person to say that he buys the "Advocate of India" for the sake of evening telegrams. To return to the subject, the donor remains anonymous and so would not allow us to congratulate him on his admirably practical patriotism. Of all war lessons, the need of propaganda is the one we should never forget. It is mainly for the districts to start well-conducted journals of the right type, preferably in vernacular, to carry the message far and wide.

The Armistic Celebration.

Elsewhere will be found a list of donations promised by subscribers of the Armistice Celebration Fund. It requires no special appeal on our part to secure the movement widespread support: for, to the people of India the victory of the Allies is an occasion of genuine and universal rejoicings. The honorary treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, will be glad to receive donations from the public. A number of commercial firms and merchants have led the list of contributors, but we are sure that more are to follow. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Canada Building, Hornby Road.

The Future of Persia.

It is a well-known story how one day Britain and Russia divided Persia into two spheres of influence, both guaranteeing the independence of Persia. As subsequent events showed, the independence of Persia did not matter much, at least in the northern sphere allotted to Russia. And the story is told in the "Times" how Britain also had reluctantly to support and follow Russia. Now that Russia has disappeared from the field, a change in the British policy in Persia may be expected. The Aga Khan has discussed the problem casually in his new book and he pleads powerfully for an independent and strong Persia. Such a Persia would be able to withstand Britain's enemies far better than a weak Persia. Moreover, the new principle of "self-determination" universally accepted, now seems to give a quietus to the old policy and British policy may be trusted, freed as it is from the Russian Octopus, to aid Persia in every way o regain in power and strength.

Sanitation in Bombay.

At Monday's meeting of the Corporation, Dr. Master drew attention to a very dangerous practice in vogue in Bombay, the dumping of large quantities of "kutchra" and collecting cowdung for the preparation of cowdung cakes and manure in the heart of the city. It is rather strange that a responsible Corporator should rise from his seat and proceed to defend the practice. It is altogether indefensible and the Municipality in consideration of the health of the city being endangered may well forego the paltry sum it makes out of the bargain. It is false and ruinous economy to try to make money out of this "kutchra." Mr. Monie misled the of the bargain in consideration of the health of the city endangered. It is false and ruinous economy to try to make money of this "kutchra." Mr. Monie misled the Municipality by stating that the question whether the manure should be put there was altogether a different one and that the question was how it should be removed. A contract for three years was being discussed and the point raised was quite relevant. It is a pity that Dr. Master's motion failed. We hope, however, that he will bring a regular proposal to satisfy the conscience of Mr. Monie and prevent the collection of manure in the heart of the city.

Municipal Night Schools.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved a perfectly innocent resolution, requesting the Schools Committee to report on the feasibility of starting municipal night schools. But Dr. Javle would not allow it to go unchallenged. He said that those attending night schools were getting higher education and not primary education and that the Municipality was bound to provide for only primary education. Does he in the first place understand what is meant by higher education? We should be glad to know of any night school in Bombay providing it. The proposition which Dr. Javle repeated parrot-wise is a favourite one with the bureaucracy and they have their own reasons for inculcating it. A rich Corporation like the Bombay Municipality need in no way restrict its educational activities when much poorer municipalities elsewhere are maintaining Sunday schools and colleges. But to return, many, if not all, the night schools at present existing provide instruction in primary education and the Municipality may very well supplement these efforts by starting its own night schools. It may also maintain night technical classes, specially useful in mill industry, all Mr. Javle's objections notwithstanding.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Viceroy will instal the Maharaja of Bharatpur on the "Gaddi" on 25th November.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala accompanied by Colonel Mistri, Military Secretary, has arrived at Government House.

The Hon. Mr. Ludovic Porter and Captain Weigall have also arrived.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The "Pioneer" understands Sir Edward Maclagan accompanied by Lady Maclagan will be proceeding Home on leave shortly. It is expected Sir Edward will take over the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab about the end of March next.

ENGLAND'S HAMMER BLOWS.

THE DECISIVE FACTOR

MARSHAL FOCH ENTERTAINED BY GENERAL HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch was entertained at a lunch by Field-Marshal Haig at the British headquarters on Sunday. Marshal Foch, in a speech, said that the hammer blows of British armies were the decisive factors in the final crushing defeat of the enemy. Marshal Foch afterwards received the British army commanders who were warmly congratulated upon the tenacity of their troops.

BRITISH ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

TROOPS MARCHING MERRILY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON,, Nov. 18.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in a wire, dated yesterday, says: The advance to the Rhine has begun. Soon after daylight small columns debouched upon routes of march with bands playing and men cheering and singing. The movement is based on the assumption of an advance through enemy territory hence it is impossible to give particulars of our strength or destination. The troops did not pass the sentry posts marking the armistice line till eleven in the morning.

FLORRENNES-CHARLEROI-HAL LINE REACHED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

A British communiqué says: The Second and Fourth Armies have reached the general line Florrennes-Charleroi-Hal.

BRITISH NEARING RHINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

We have made a solemn entry into Saarbrucken, Dreuze and Morhange. We are nearing the Rhine, between Neufbrisach and the Swiss Frontier.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH OCCUPY BAKU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The War Office states that the Russians and the British occupied Baku, on November 17th.

BELGIANS REACH BACSRODE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

A Belgian communiqué says: Continuing our advance we reached to-day the line Bacsrode—east of Termonde-Almost. In order to keep general security, a cavalry brigade reinforced by artillery cyclists and carabineers has been sent to Brussels and a cavalry regiment has been sent to Malines.

A munitions depot exploded at Brussels and set fire to the north and south Schaerbeck stations.

THIRD AMERICAN ARMY.

MARCH INTO EVACUATED TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day, Nov. 19.

An American communiqué says:—The Third American Army on Sunday began its march into the evacuated territory. The advanced troops reached the line of Ecouvez, Sorbey, Gouraigncourt and Mars-la-Tour.

OCCUPATION OF BRIEY BY AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

An American official says: Our third Army occupied Virton, passed Spincourt Longuyon and Conflans and entered the fortress of Lonwy and occupied Briey.

ITALIANS' ADVANCE.

MORE PLACES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

ROME.—The Italians advancing in Istria have occupied Treviso, Novacco, Ottalesco, Idra and Dolle.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH.

EVACUATED REGIONS BEING OCCUPIED.

FRENCH APPLAUDED EVERYWHERE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON,, Nov. 18.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., Nov. 19.

A French communiqué says.—The French yesterday advanced to occupy the evacuated regions. They crossed the frontier on the whole front and entered Belgium and annexed the provinces. Not a single enemy is left on the national territory. The liberated populations everywhere were most enthusiastic. We occupied Bouillon and Sedan and reached Carignan. We entered Gravelotte, the forts south of Metz, also Morhange, Dieuze, Donon, Schirmeck, Colmar, Rechicourt, Chateau Salins, Munster, Cernay and Altkirch. General Hirschauer solemnly entered Mulhouse where he was given an ovation by the population.

FRONTIER OF LORRAINE CROSSED.

ENTRY INTO CHATEAU SALINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent, at the French Headquarters, in a wire from Chateau Salins, dated yesterday, says: The French crossed the frontier of Lorraine early on the Sunday morning. The honour of entering Chateau Salins, the first town to be occupied, was assigned to the famous Moroccan division. The advance was headed by the Spahis then the Zouaves and then the Foreign Legion and marched past the divisional commander, General Daugan, who was on horseback in the townhall square and ceremoniously saluted the standard of the legionaries who are prominent in the French Army for the numbers mentioned for gallantry. The population covered the Tricolor with ribbons and shouted with enthusiasm. In contrast to this was a silent group of German officers who had stayed behind to hand over guns and railway material.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUED.

ENEMY ABANDONING ENORMOUS MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

A French communiqué says: Our advance continued. The enemy abandoned enormous material, locomotives, parks, automobiles and magazines.

Thousands of British, French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering our lines in a state of indescribable misery.

FRENCH ENTRY INTO LORRAINE.

CELEBRATIONS IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Nov. 18.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The Havas Agency states: "The French troops on making their first entry into recovered Lorraine were enthusiastically received by the population. The honour of leading the advance fell to the famous Moroccan Regiment which, under the Command of General Dogan proceeded towards Chateau Salins. Prior to the entry into Chateau Salins the town was formally surrendered by four German officers. The French troops found the people hungry, but happy.

General Hirschauers' entry into Mulhouse was marked by a scene of indescribable enthusiasm.

The French troops have now crossed the frontier everywhere from Belgium to Switzerland and have reached Carignan and Grayelotte and the forts of Metz, Colmar, Munster and Altkirch. All the towns and villages are beflagged.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENE IN PARIS.

Never before in its history has Paris witnessed such a scene of enthusiasm as occurred yesterday when the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine was celebrated. A procession absolutely unprecedented in numbers and enthusiasm formed up and marched through the streets. It is estimated that over 150,000 people took part in the festivities. Every association and society for aiding the combatant forces was represented. Veterans of 1870 were prominent and representatives from the nursing services of every Allied Nation were present Delegations from Alsace-Lorraine headed the procession followed immediately by Mayors of the redeemed provinces.

In front of the flower-covered statue of Strassburg President Poincare delivered an address paying a reverential tribute to the memory of the heroic dead and thankfully acknowledging the heroic living.

An immense crowd afterwards thronged to Notre Dame where a solemn Te Deum was sung.

CAPTURE OF HANOVER STATION BY TERRORIST SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—A terrorist band of soldiers captured the Hanover Station. They were then overpowered and twenty summarily shot.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTION

STILL VAGUE.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEFS BY NEW GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m.. Nov. 19.

The constitution of the German Government is still vague. The new Socialists' Government now calls itself the Council of National Plenipotentaries. and announces the appointments of the chiefs and the subchiefs of the State Departments who are mostly those who were Minister under Prince Max including Dr. Solf of the Foreign Office. Precise relationship of these Chiefs to the "Plenipotentiaries" is not clear.

APPEALS FOR MITIGATION OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

AMERICA'S REPLY TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day, Nov. 19.

A wireless American communiqué, replying to the German Government's recent appeals for the mitigation of the terms of the armistice, requests the German Government in future to address such communications to all the associated Governments through the usual diplomatic channels and not only to America.

CONVOCATION OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEMANDED

COUNCILS OF RIGHTS FORMED IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day Nov. 19.

AMSTERDAM.—Councils are being formed in Berlin with the object of safeguarding the rights of the citizens supporting the Government in the maintenance of order and economic life and demanding the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

An impressive meeting of soldiers in Berlin representing one hundred regiments and the First Army Corps held in the Alexander barracks demanded the immediate convocation of the National Assembly.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' APPEAL.

„DON'T LET YOUR GERMAN BROTHERS BE OPPRESSED,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The German independent Socialists appealed to the Socialists abroad: "Don't let your German brothers be oppressed."

TERMS OF ARMISTICE.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The German Government has sent a wireless message to the Allies and America, protesting that the conditions of the armistice seriously menace the economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with the German territory on the right bank, and declaring that if the conditions are not alleviated, existence will become impossible and Bolshevism inevitable.

In order to obviate this, the German Government requests the following:—

Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine, completely normal economic communications between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and the foreign countries even during the military occupation.

German owners to exploit as heretofore, coal, potash and ore mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire with transportation, permission up and down and across the Rhine to the right bank.

General free use of the Rhine for transports within the old boundary of the German Empire.

Free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for the provisioning of Germany via the North Sea and Baltic coasts with coal, potash and foodsupplies.

Continuation of industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of the remainder of Germany.

Free railway traffic in occupied territory.

Furnishing of electric power from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

Discharged men liable to military service on the left bank of the Rhine not to be made prisoners of war even of in uniform.

All civil and military organisations on the left bank of the Rhine to be allowed to continue work.

No requisitioning in the occupied territories unless absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the troops of occupation.

Freedom of telephonic ,telegraphic and postal traffic in the occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and the neutrals.

Permission to bring food and fodder from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

The old frontier of the Empire including Luxemburg shall be regarded as the customs boundary.

Dues leviable by German officials on behalf of the Empire and German prohibition regarding export, transit and import shall be handled by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons makes it impossible to supply towns with food, even for a week and the whole Empire will be stricken with hunger.

Finally, the continuation of the blockade especially in the East will render impossible the transport of iron and other transport from the North for the German industries, also the transport of German coal for Scandinavia, bringing dependent German and Scandinavian industries to a standstill. It will also paralyze the North Sea and the Baltic fisheries.

The German representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied representatives but were unsuccessful because the Allied representatives had not full powers.

GERMANS' OLD MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

SOVIETS' PROTEST AGAINST IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The Soviets of Dresden and Leipzeg and Chemnitz have protested against the maintenance of old military discipline, demanding that the Soviets should have a controlling voice as regards the furlough supplies and disciplinary punishments.

GERMAN FORCES IN RUMANIA.

BALFOUR'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

POLICY OF BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons, at question time Mr. Balfour stated that the German forces in Rumania, contrary to the International law, recently made Rumania a case for belligerent action against the Allies. The Government declined all responsibility for any acts of war which might be imposed on them by the presence of the enemy forces in Rumania.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Government was informed that a deliberate policy of Bolshevik Government in Russia was the extermination of all non-supporters of their regime.

FUTURE OF LUXEMBURG.

CHAMBER DEMANDS REFERENDUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day Nov. 19.

A telegram from Luxemburg says The Chamber passed a resolution, demanding a referendum regarding the future form of the State. A Socialist and Liberal motion, demanding a republic, was rejected.

FUTURE OF NORTH SCHLESWIG

PLEBISCITE OF INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day Nov. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—The German Government is prepared to settle the destiny of North Schleswig by a plebiscite of the inhabitants.

GERMAN U-BOAT CREWS' RESOLUTION.

U-BOATS TO BE TAKEN WHERE ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 19.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

A wireless German official message says:—A meeting of U-boat crews at Wilhelmshaven on November 15th passed a resolution that they would render the Fatherland the last and heaviest service of taking all U-boats where ordered, according to the terms of the armistice.

NAVAL CENSORSHIP.

TO BE REMOVED TO-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The Admiralty announces that the naval censorship will be removed as from noon November 20th.

NO REST FOR KAISER.

LIKELY TO RETURN TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

COPENHAGEN.—The "Lokal-Anzeiger" says the ex-Kaiser is likely to return to Germany owing to disturbances in Holland.

MRS. BESANT.

TO STAND FOR PARLIAMENT.

CABLES WILLINGNESS IN REPLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mrs. Annie Besant has been asked, says "New India", to stand as a candidate for the British Parliament. Money has been provided after consulting political friends. She has sent the following cable, "Willing to stand if reasonable chance and should prefer to be a Labour candidate". Her policy is to support the Labour programme and the Premier's and President Wilson's war aims, Home Rule for Ireland and India.

BRUSSELS FREE.

NO MORE ENEMY SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

BRUSSELS.—The acting Burgomaster has energetically protested to the soldiers' committee against robberies with violence and other misdeeds of German soldiers on the 12th November. The last German soldier left Brussels at midday on the 16th. After extraordinary scenes, the German troops sold all their loot, some even established little stalls in streets and shouted their wares which were disposed of at ridiculous prices.

TOWNSHEND DECORATED BY KING.

WITH KNIGHTHOOD AND INSIGNIA OF COMMANDER OF BATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 16.
Recd. 10-45 p.m., Nov. 19.

The King at Buckingham Palace decorated General Townshend with the insignia of the Commander of Bath and also gave him the accolade of Knighthood.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S RECEPTION OF GERMAN ENVOYS

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH APPEARS IN LONDON PAPERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 19.

The papers publish an official photograph, illustrating Rear-Admiral von Meurer stepping on board the Flagship "Queen Elizabeth." Von Meurer, who apparently replaced Hipper, previously cabled, was piped aboard in the customary fashion. The Commodore and other officers and file awaited him on the quarter deck. Von Meurer saluted the quarter deck, and the Commodore then escorted him to Admiral Beatty's cabin. The conference, in which the sovieteri did not participate, lasted some hours entailing two sittings.

DEATH OF SIR ROBERT ANDERSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 18.
Recd. mid-day Nov. 19.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Anderson, the late head of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Sir Robert Anderson was born on May 29, 1841. He graduated in the Trinty College, Dublin, and took his L.L.D. in 1875. In Home office he worked as adviser in matters relating to political crimes. For some time he was Assistant Commissioner of Police of Metropolis of London. In 1888 he became head of the Criminal Investigation Department, which post he resigned in 1901. He published several books.

INDIA AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTIONS AT AMRAOTI MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Nov. 19.

Last Sunday a crowded public meeting under the auspices of the local Home Rule League was held to celebrate the Allied Victory, to congratulate Mr. Narayenrao Vaidya of Nagpur and to thank Mr. C. R. Das of Calcutta. The Hon. Mr. Khaparde presided.

The meeting also adopted a resolution requesting the British Premier to invite Mr. Tilak as the Indian people's most trusted representative along with Sir S. P. Sinha, as delegate to the Peace Conference. Telegrams were accordingly despatched to the Premier and Mr. Tilak.

The same day the 43rd anniversary of the Theosophical Society was celebrated under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Khaparde in the Theosophical Lodge.

REVERSE DRAFTS ON LONDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 19.

It has been decided to raise the amount of Reverse Drafts on London to be sold on Thursday the 21st instant to £2,000,000.

ACCIDENT TO A FERRY BOAT.

BOMBAY EXCURSIONISTS AT SEA.

ALLEGED INADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS.

We have received the following letter from two passengers in the steamer Padmavati, which is reported to have met with an accident on Sunday evening between Karanja and Mandwa for publication:—

"Last Sunday a serious accident took place in Bombay Harbour near Madwa Bunder. One of the ferry boats of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., "Padmavati" whilst returning from Rewa grounded at about 4-45 p.m., near Madwa at a distance of a few miles from Bombay. At first the boat received three shocks and luckily for the passengers the engine stopped by itself. All passengers nearly six to seven hundreds in numbers came out on the deck and there was a great confusion. Every one rushed and clamoured for the life belts. But, there were only fifteen to twenty big round life belts or buoys to save the souls of nearly six hundred passengers. There were nearly six hundred life jackets hidden in the sacks and nobody knew of them until we asked the Captain of the steamer to show us their whereabouts which we afterwards distributed among the passengers.

"There were only four life boats. We tried to lower them in the sea in order to save lady passengers and children. With great difficulty we were able to lower three of them and unable to lower the fourth because the ropes thereof were all rotten and the number of the boat-crew was not even a dozen—quite out of proportion to the number of passengers carried, we tried our best to keep order and to remove ladies and children in life-boats with the help of a worthy old European gentleman to whom every credit is due. Had it not been for his timely services and wise counsel the result would have been disastrous.

"As soon as the first boat was lowered many of the third class and some of the second class passengers jumped into the sea and no one so far knows what happened to them.

"As for the passengers on board the steamer no help was given to them. Some rockets were fired from the steamer and other signals for help were given. At about 7 o'clock an examination boat approached. The boat lifted up the occupants of two of the life boats and after making inquiries of the Captain went away assuring the Captain that the information of the accident will be given at the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

Two hours later some European officers of the second examination boat boarded the ship, examined it and found that the ship was not damaged and asked the passengers to remain on board till the next day. The Captain told us that he protested that there were many passengers without food and who were separated from their wives and children and so he should tow the boat immediately, which request was declined. One of the lady passengers who was picked up by the first inspection hat was landed at Apollo Bunder and it was she who gave information of the accident to a good-hearted naval officer who afterwards turned out to be Mr. C. S. I. Mackenzie who very kindly carried all possible assistance to the distressed ship and its crew who were rescued and brought back safely to Bombay at about 1-30 a.m., on Monday.

Dr. Row and Mr. Sorabji, Solicitor, were passengers in this boat and we trust they will further enlighten you on this matter.

"It is a pity that the accident took place in the very sight of Bombay and no timely assistance could be rendered by the authorities concerned.

"We should like to know from the shipping company what precautions they take in case of non-arrivals of the boats at their fixed time, as no help was given by them in this case."

M. H. DAMANIA,
P. M. MADON.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

KAISER'S FATE.

MOVEMENT TO BRING HIM UNDER ALLIED CONTROL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Nov. 19.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Graphic" publishes the opinions of several members of the House of Commons, who are all in favour of the Kaiser being brought under Allied control.

A resolution will be moved in the French chamber in favour of the Allies approaching enemy Governments with a view to securing extradition of those responsible for the war, wherever they are.

A number of Dutch residents in London have wired to the Hague demanding that Holland shall not habour the world's greatest criminal.

The "Handelsblad" is convinced that there will be no attempt to restore the Hohenzollerns and anticipates that Belgian and French refugees can retain no unhappy German family without giving offence to the Entente.

Five German submarines on arriving at Liban learned of the revolution, but refused to recognise the new regime and sailed to Karlstrona in Sweden, where they will be interned.

CHIEFS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN JANUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Nov. 19.

Arrangements are now being made to hold the Chiefs' Conference which was postponed on account of the influenza outbreak in Delhi at the end of January.

END OF WAR.

BRITAIN'S SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT.

MILITARY "ON LOOKER'S" REVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

The following is the review of the general military situation by the military onlooker, dated the 18th November 1918:—As seemed inevitable Germany surrendered on November 11th and hostilities ceased on the same day. When the terms of the armistice became known it was clear that they meant a peace. It had always been felt in France that once an armistice was signed there would be no more fighting. It was, therefore, of paramount importance to secure such terms that later on the Allies would be in a position to enforce their own peace conditions. This has been done. When the terms of the armistice with Germany have been carried out the enemy will be at the mercy of the Allies from every point of view on the land, in the air, on the water, and economically our occupation of the line of the Rhine and our possession of 3 large and important bridge heads will enable us to invade Germany at will. The Germans may be assumed to have had some 20,000—22,000 guns four months ago, when they began their great peace attack. Since then, we have captured over 7,000 and must have destroyed 4,000—5,000 more. Even allowing for repairs they cannot have had more than 12,000—15,000 left a week ago. Their cessation to the Allies of 5,000 guns therefore means hopeless crippling in gun power. Apart from the handing over of 3,000 trench mortars and 30,000 machine guns the Allies have long enjoyed marked superiority in the air and the German losses have been heavy. When 2,000 aeroplanes have been delivered into our hands all further enemy resistance clearly becomes impossible.

GERMAN NAVY.

The mutinous condition of the German navy precluded any successful action against us at sea but the naval clauses of the armistice reduced the enemy fleets to a state of complete impotence. The food situation in Germany seems to have been even worse than had been imagined and the Allies have now undertaken to assist her in this respect. The clauses relating to merchant shipping deprive the enemy of all hope of improving their position except as desired by the Allies. The delivery to the Allies of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 railway trucks is of great importance both from a military and economic point of view. The loss of so large a quantity of rolling stock, amounting to about one-fifty of the total available, should effectually deprive the enemy of the power of rapid movement or sudden concentrtion without dislocating the economic arrangements throughout Germany. It is thus clear that under the terms of the armistice Germany will be practically unable to resume hostilities even if she wished to do so and will be obliged at the coming Peace Conference to accept the terms dictated by the allied powers. Her acceptance of the terms of the armistice is, therefore, equivalent to an unconditional surrender just as much as was the capitulation of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary.

Accusations of camouflage are being levelled at the present German Government changes which seem, however, to be too great to justify these charges. It must be remembered that too rapid and radical reforms would almost inevitably lead to a revolution and anarchy, a most undesirable result. The Germans are level-headed people and will do their utmost to establish a sound system of Government with the least possible delay and disorder. Now, that their military power has been crushed, this will be highly welcome.

SITUATION DURING LAST YEAR.

The events of the last year have been very wonderful. Twelve months ago, the position of the Allies was bad. The Franco-British offensives of the western front had yielded no great result. Italy had suffered a gigantic reverse and Russia had ceased to count. The Nations of the Entente were growing weary of the war, to which they could see no end, and it was most dangerous in those days to speak of a complete Allied victory. The people who drew their conclusions from the small progress made in our offensives from the Italian defeat and the defection of Russia were doubtful of victory in any form. As for complete victory they considered that it was almost out of the question or that it would mean a prolongation of the war for at least 3 or 4 more years. As it seemed unlikely that they would face so protracted a struggle it became urgently necesary to specify our war aims. When the Allied aims were set forth by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George early this year, the whole situation changed. The exact meaning of their statements admitted of argument and discussion and their interpretation might be expected to depend to a great extent on the military and economic situation. In any case, the Nations of the Entente felt that they had an attainable object to fight for. The German people on the other hand were told that the Allies were not aiming at their destruction but at the overthrow of of Prussian militarism. The declaration of our limited aims had, therefore, the double result of raising the morale of the Allied nations whilst depriving the German leaders of an excuse for calling upon the patriotism of their people. It was a clever move which probably saved us from an indecisive peace or worse. From March until July, this year, the Germans had the initiative on the western front and gained such considerable successes that many of those who had been unduly optimistic a year ago were now pessimistic enough to envisage the fall of Paris.

TURNING OF TIDE.

Exactly, four months ago, the tide turned and in that short time the greatest military power of the world's history at the height of its pride and victorious career was defeated and crushed by the genius of Marshal Foch, the skill of our leaders and the magnificent fighting of our troops. The triumph of the Allies is very remarkable when we consider the preparations made by Germany for the war and the certainty of victory with which she entered upon the struggle throughout the war. The technical skill and the military efficiency of the Germans have been wonderful, but their political mistakes and miscalculations have been almost as notable. They misjudged Great Britain's loyalty. In 1914, they never expected India and the Dominions to rally round the mother country as they have done. They have persistently underrated the stamina of the French nation and the tactical value of the British army. They firmly believed that the United States would never join the Allies. These were serious errors, but perhaps the worst was their handling of the situation in 1918. Intoxicated by their successes they believed in complete victory and allowed von Ludendorff to dictate Germany's policy discarding Kuhlmann, who saw that Germany had no hope of decisive success in the field. Such mistakes were perhaps inevitable in the German system. The German nation had become a military machine and everything that had been done was sacrificed for the efficiency of the army which had become the most perfect instrument of war that had ever existed. The religion of Germany had practically developed into the worship of Odin and Thot, the Gods of might and force. The cult of might being right had taken strong hold on the minds of the ruling classes in Prussia and was encouraged by the Kaiser and his entourage including the leading pprfessors.

GERMAN MILITARIST.

The German defensive system on the western front was named after the heros and heroines of the Nibelungen Mythology Brunnhilde, Kriemhilde, Siegfried, Hagen and Volker. It was this Germany with its religion of Odin and Thor of barbarism, materialism and force as typified by men like Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Mackensen which endangered the liberty of the world. The danger was very great and real and was most imperfectly understood before the war. Soldiers realised it and laboured hard to convince their civilian friends. To those who knew Germany well it was clear that war was inevitable. The ruling class considered war necessary to secure the future of the German empire, and the German people had been taught to regard themselves as the salt of the earth. Great Britain was the real enemy, the power which obstructed Germany at every turn and must at all costs be crushed. Lord Roberts spent the last ten years of his life in trying to open the eyes of the British public to the German danger but in vain. Politicians doubted his sincerity and even cast doubts on his sanity. The Agadir episode in 1911 showed Germany in her true colours, but still England slumbered and 1914 came finding us unready and unprepared. Surely, if any proof were needed of our anxiety to avoid war it lay in our almost criminal unpreparedness and yet throughout the war the British Empire has played a magnificient part in the struggle. The British Navy has acted up to her splendid traditions and has rendered invaluable services to the allied cause. The old regular British army proved itself to be the finest body of troops the world has ever seen. Since 1916, after learning its lesson on the Somme the new British army has shown itself to be second to none.

BRITAIN'S RECORD.

In the last three months since August 8th the British troops in France have taken the principal part in the defeat of the enemy and have earned undying glory for their country. The armies of the British Empire, Australians, Canadians, English, Indians, New Zealanders, Irish, Scotch, South Africans and Welsh have fought all over the world. Turkey has been conquered by the British navy and Anglo-Indian armies alone. In Russia, our troops have been engaged on the Murman coast, in the Caucasus and in Siberia. In the Balkans our persistent attack near lake Doiran prevented the the Bulgarians from reinforcing the front successfully attacked by our Allies in Italy. On October 27th, the Tenth Army, which made the breach in the Austrian line, was commanded by Lord Cavan and an English general. We have captured the German colonies all over the world. It is not belittling our splendid Allies, the French, who have throughout fought with wonderful skill, resolution and bravery. The Italians, Americans, Russians, Serbians, etc., when we consider the part played by Great Britain in this war to have been the greatest and most decisive in securing the final victory. It is a wonderful record of achievement for a country that four years ago was not a military nation and was rather proud of the fact.

BRITISH LEADERS.

We have been fortunate in our leaders to have had statesmen like Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Lord Chelmsford, General Smuts, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Borden, sailors like Admiral Jellicoe and Admiral Beatty, military commanders and organisers like Lord Kitchener, General Haig, General Munro, General Rawlinson, General Henry Wilson, General Robertson, General Byng, General Allenby, General Maude Plumer, General Birdwood and General Horne. Our staff has risen to the occasion and though only sufficient trained officers existed for some 12 to 15 divisions staffs have been provided for some 3 corps and 100 divisions and have done splendid work. British soldiers and sailors from all parts of the Empire have upheld their great reputation and have fought magnificently throughout. One of the most remarkable features has been the leadership of the British regimental officers many of them with little training of experience. The proportion of casualties among British officers to those of the rank and file has been approximately 1 to 18 whilst in other armies it has been about 1 to 50 and in the Germany army 1 to 55, thus showing the courage and devotion of our officers. Our air services has created a most wonderful reputation for skill and daring and has borne a great part in our victory. The credit for our final triumph is, however, not only due to our fighting services but also to our mercantile marine and other civilian workers, nurses, etc., who have all contributed their share. The result is that at the end of this world-war the British Empire is greater and more closely knit than ever before and far stronger in every respect than at any previous period in its history. The British race has remained true to its splendid past and has left a magnificent heritage to future generations.

MARSHAL FOCH.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies is not a person who enjoys being interviewed, but for once he gave an audience to some journalists recently, among them the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The correspondent did not get many words out of the Marshal, but his account is none the less interesting. He writes:—

I had the honour of being received by Marshal Foch this morning in the chateau where he has his headquarters. He spoke to myself and three fellow-visitors, one American, one Spaniard, and one Swiss, in his own energetic, vivacious way. One of his officers had told me before: "The Marshal never puts any verbs into his sentences, but there never is any doubt about what he means."

Marshal Foch, doing me the honour to speak to me first, said:

The "Daily Telegraph." Ah! English. Good, very good! Your Army better than ever. It fights better than ever. All its losses made good. More splendid Army than ever.

Turning to my American colleague, he said:

Americans splendid, wonderfully gallant in the field. Ten thousand fresh Americans in France every day.

Turning to the neutrals, he said:

French Army, same good old Army as in 1914. No more to be said.

Then speaking to all of us, he said:

The enemy is shaken up and shaken down (secoue at ebranle), but the enemy still holding out. You must not think we shall get to the Rhine immediately. We have passed over the crest of the hill, and now we are going downhill. If we gather impetus as we go, like a rolling ball, so much the better.

And the Marshal, with a cordial greeting and wishes, went back to his maps in the immense room where he sits alone in silence and quietness like that of a monastery, or occasionally calls in General Weygand, his right-hand man. I was told about Foch's method of work. He keeps a pocketbook always by him, in which he jots down instantly and haphazard any thought that occurs to him. When he has finally planned something, he calls in General Weygand and says: "Just write down this order to tell General So-and-So to do such a thing." Beyond his rough notes and his common-place book he scarcely ever writes himself. Weygand understands his chief perfectly, and interprets him unfailingly. One secret of Foch's mastery is that barring his hours of sleep, his brain is always at work. He is never in hurry. He lets his mind work on his maps, and when his mind is made up that determination is carried through without swerving.

STAFF DEVOTED TO HIM.

I said, "Barring his hours of sleep." Because Foch, like Joffre, sleeps well. He is not quite so regular in his hours. Still, he is always abed between ten and eleven, and his sleeping well is proved by the fact that he has to be awakened in the morning. He is not a man without nerves, but he keeps them under control by an iron will. No events either good or bad, have ever shaken him. He was strong in the bad days, and it is unthinkable that he should lose his head in the hour of victory. He is masterly and masterful, and his will cannot be questioned, but he is always quiet and never fussy. One may judge a Marshal by the generals who serve under him. They are all devoted to Foch with a supreme devotion. They admire his intelligence, which is astonishingly wide, although he is just a soldier and always has been a soldier. They admire his character perhaps still more. They have never heard him say a bitter or disparaging word of anyone. He is modesty itself. He did not care whether he wore on his sleeve two, three, or five stars so long as he served his country, and he takes absolutely no interest whatever in anything now excepting one thing-turning the Boches out of France.

When he was made a Marshal of France he returned thanks in two sentences, in which he said he was glad of the honour, if he could serve his country better. He went to get photographed in Paris the other day not in full fieldMarshal's uniforms, because he has not got one and will not buy one till after the war, but all the same a crowd collected, crying, "Vive Foch!" When he got back into his car, he re-lit an old cigar he had left in an ash-tray, and said to his aida-de-camp, who told me the story, "Ah! Smoke, that is all it is."

In short, Foch dislikes interviews, and it was all the more gracious of him to receive some correspondents this morning. The final impression which I came away with was, I think, that of the utter devotion of all his staff to him. They swear by him, and they speak to one with the same affection and veneration of his intelligence which might have made a great businessman of him, and of his character, which they say is the noblest they know, and his little idiosyncrasies, his brisk but generous manner, his smoker's passion, his absolute aloofness from all pastimes, except, of course, smoking.

BOUNTIES FOR REGULAR HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Can you, or any of your readers, tell me why the Regular Soldier who in many ases has been kept five years and more ver his time cannot receive a bounty? For what reason has he to complete 18 years when he joined for seven years with the Colours and five on Reserve? Many of the new army have received bounties when joining up, then for what reason are the Regulars deprived of the same when they were already up. I am sure you will all agree when I say they should have all got bounties. We are all fighting for the same cause and for our King and Country; then why make any distinctions? What are the authorities in Simla doing not to have put this right long before?—Yours, etc.

"FAVOUR NONE."

Nov. 12, 1918.

SIR R. TATA MEMORIAL.

PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD.

A meeting was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, presided over by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, of the persons who were present on the 6th instant to discuss the question of a memorial to the late Sir Ratan Tata.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported that they had unanimously decided to recommend that a public meeting should be held.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy then moved that a public meeting should be called. Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas roposed that the members present be formed to a Committee with power to add to their umber. Mr. S. Pochkhanawala seconded. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. A. J. Raymond, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, and Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy ere appointed Honorary Secretaries. The roceedings then terminated.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

HERR ERZBERGER'S SCHEME.

A draft constitution of a League of Nations has been worked out in detail by the Reichstag Deputy Herr Erzberger, head of the recent German deputations to Marshal Foch's Headquarters and is published in the "Vossische Zeitung." This draft is taken from a book entitled "The League of Nations: The Way to Peace", which Herr Erzberger will shortly publish. The first section of the constitution, dealing with the organisation of the League, says, *inter alia*:

Any Sovereign State can enter the Laegue, which shall be considered to have been established when the following Powers are amongst those who have proclaimed their adherence—namely, Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia. The seat of the League is to be The Hague, where an international bureau will conduct its business. Each State will, with the approval of its Parliament, appoint one delegate. The International Bureau is to be controlled by a permanent administrative council, consisting of representatives of the federated Powers, with the Dutch Foreign Minister as chairman.

The second section, dealing with fundamental laws, says the League, will guarantee the territorial possessions of each Federal State, as well as undisturbed possession of its colonies. Each State is to be entirely independent in its internal affairs, and in foreign affairs within the limits of the constitution of the League. The States whose Governments with the assent of their Parliaments declare their permanent neutralisation will be recognised by all members of the League as permanently neutral, and will enjoy the League's joint protection. The constitution also provides for obligatory arbitration in the following passage: "All available means of the League will be used against any Federal State or State outside the League which attacks a Federal State or takes up arms without having applied to the Arbitration Court or awaited its judgment, or which takes up arms instead of accepting its judgment."

DISARMAMENT.

The question of disarmament is dealt with as follows:

"Members of the League mutually undertake to cut down and steadily to reduce their land, naval and aerial forces according to a standard which is to be agreed upon. They further undertake not to use their forces for any other objects than the maintenance of internal order, for defence against attack on their territory and for the joint executive of the League. Annual armament expenditure and figres relative to the number of troops and the amount of war material of all kinds, as well as details of war ships, are to be communicated yearly to be bureau at The Hague, which will publish them."

The constitution further provides for economic equality and the principle of the open door, all the members of the League granting each other the most-favoured-nation treatment.

For the first ten years after the foundation of the League (the scheme continues) each State's surplus of raw materials will be divided between the other federal States according to a standard to be agreed upon on the basis of their respective imports of the year 1913, and the special needs of individual States arising out of the war. Members of the League are to recoghise the principle of the freedom of the seas. Straits and canals connecting seas, in so far as both banks are not in the possession of the same Federal State, will be internationalised. Their fortifications well be retained and guarded by a commando consisting of contingents from all the Federal States, and commanded in turn every three years by a delegate of the neutralised States.

The Federal States will proclaim the safety of private property on the high seas. The naval prize law and the blockade law are to be abolished. Exercise of the right of blockade is reserved to the League, and only to the League as such, against any Federal State which violates the constitution of the League, and against any State which does not belong to the League, which takes up arms against a Federal State. Ships of Federal States and their cargoes shall be given the same treatment by each Federal State as given to that State's own vessels. Oversea cables are to be controlled by a committee of the League. The members of the League are to renounce the raising of troops in their colonial territories. All States and colonies situated in Africa are to be perpetually neutral States.

LEAGUE'S EXECUTIVE.

The third and last section of the constitution, dealing with the League's executive provides that in the case of offensives members of the League will undertake to proceed against a violater or violators of the constitution, first, by a severance of diplomatic relations; secondly, by complete isolation of the offending States by means of closing their frontiers for imports and exports, postal and railway traffic, etc.; thirdly, in given circumstances, by a blockade. The same measures will be applied against any hostile menace of a Federal State by one of more States not belonging to the League. Should an offending State cross its frontiers with hostile intent against one or more Federal States, the members of the League undertake to give joint military and maritime assistance.

FIRST RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

TEXT RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the full text of the resolutions which were passed at the 2nd day's sitting of the Railway Conference, held at Nadiad under the presidentship of Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

1. This Conference expresses its strong disapprobation at the harsh, inconsiderate and invidious treatment meted out to Indian passengers, especially the third class passengers, by servants of Indian Railways and steamship companies, and urges the Government to take immediate steps to remove the innumerable troubles and hardships thus inflicted on Indian passengers.

2. This Conference disapproves rates of freight favouring foreign goods prevailing on Indian Railways, which are not only advantageous to foreign traders but tend to create a distinction between different subjects of his Majesty, and which again militate against the free development of Indian trade and industries. This Conference calls upon the Government to secure the obolition of this unfair system.

3. This Conference considers that the system of reserving compartments for Europeans and Eurasian passengers on Indian Railways is highly objectionable and derogatory to the self-respect of Indians. This Conference therefore expresses its strong disapproval and resentment at this practice on the Railway Companies, and calls upon the Government to have it stopped forthwith.

STATE MANAGEMENT NEEDED.

4. This Conference is strongly of opinion that the Government should take in their hands the administration of all Railways of this Country and that:—

(a) The present contract existing between the E. I. Ry. Co. and the Government which is shortly to terminate, should not be renewed but that the Government should take the Company's administration into their own hands.

(b) An adequate number of public representatives should be appointed to the Railway Board, the election of such representatives to be made from the elected representatives of the Indian Legislative Councils.

(c) In chief Railway centres in each province of India, advisory committees of Indian representatives should be formed to watch the Railway administration and safeguard the interests of Indian passengers and Indian merchants, such committees to have the right of obtaining such information as they may require from the different railway administrations and of communicating direct with the Railway Board.

5. This Conference considers that the Indian Railway Act needs drastic amendments in order to make the railway administration in India more amenable to public opinion and to secure the paramountcy of the interests of the Indian public. For the purpose of settling the amendments necessary in the Railway Act, the Conference appoints a Committee of gentlemen mentioned below, (a list of names was read out) and requests the said Committee to submit its report to this Conference when it assembles next year.

6. This Conference desires to point out the necessity for employing a greater number of Indians on works of high and low wages and salaries in the Administrative, Traffic and Technical Departments of Indian Railways and urges that the salaries of the Indian employees should be on the same scale as that of Europeans.

7. This Conference declares that the refreshment arrangements for Indian passengers at present existing on Indian Railways are very unsatisfactory and mismanaged. It urges upon the Railway authorities to carry out the necessary reforms in that direction for securing the comforts of Indian passengers.

HABITUAL OVERCROWDING.

8. This Conference strongly condemns the prevailing practice of railway companies habitually overcrowding third class Indian passengers in compartments, beyond the authorised number, and calls upon the authorities to put a stop to this illegal and barbarous practice. It is also of opinion that not more than half the total authorised number of passengers allowable to travel by day, should be allowed to travel by night in the same compartments.

9. This Conference is of opinion that the arrangements at present existing in third class railway compartments for lighting, privies etc., are imperfect and unsatisfactory and requires the Government to secure the amelioration of these conditions.

10. This Conference requests the Indian people to start and help in each town, branches of the Indian Railway Passengers and Traffic Relief Association which has been started to ameliorate the sufferings of the poor and the illiterate Indians, and for furthering the interests of Indian merchants.

CONSTITUTION OF RAILWAY BOARD.

11. That for the purpose of looking to the interests of Indian passengers and merchants in the administration of Indian Railways and steamer companies, and for the purpose of giving publicity to the troubles and inconveniences of Indian people, this Conference is of opinion that the Association should be empowered to send at least one representative to the Railway Board.

12. That this Conference believes that the time has come for the creation of an independent ministry of Railways and communications with an Indian Member in charge of the same.

MR. VAIDYA'S CASE.

This Conference desires to place on record its appreciation of the public service rendered by Mr. G. D. Vaidya in the action taken by him in prosecuting two servants of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., for a gross assault and securing their conviction, it regrets that his action for damages against the Railway Co., was unsuccessful and that he has been consequently muleted in a heavy bill of costs and it calls upon the public to subscribe the amount of such costs in order that Mr. Vaidya may be relieved of a burden incurred through the performance of a public service.

VICTORY DAY.

HOME RULE LEAGUE'S CELEBRATION.

PROCESSION AND PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League and the National Union, to celebrate the Allied Victory and to ask for an elected representative from India at the Peace Conference, will be held on Friday, the 22nd instant instead of Thursday, at the open space below French Bridge, Chowpatty. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah will preside. Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, N. C. Kelkar, B. G. Horniman, Khadilker, and Telang will be among the speakers.

A procession of National Volunteers and citizens with band and torches will start from Dhobi Talao, on Friday, at 7-30 p.m. and march through Kalbadavi Road, Dady Shet Agiary Lane, Cathedral Street, Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road to the place of meeting.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

Friday, Saturday and the following Wednesday having been notified as holidays in Sind, a definite programme of victory celebrations has now been arranged. On Friday and Saturday there will be brigade sports. About fourteen thousand troops now in Karachi will be entertained. On Sunday the poor will be fed. On Monday there will be a fete in the Government gardens. Tuesday is childrens' day, when about eleven thousand children will be given open air entertainment and festivities will conclude on Wednesday with the procession of decorated motorcars and carriages and the illumination of whole city and the port at night.

Arrangements are in progress for the entertainment of returning troops in which it is anticipated other parts of India will desire to participate on their return to Indian soil. The first arrival in about a fortnight is expected to be a party of released prisoners of the Kut-El-Amara garrison.

VICTORY DAY PROCESSION IN TRIVANDRAM

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 19.

Last evening another armistice celebration took place here. A large procession started from the Pettah to the beach with flags of they victorious nations carried by ladies who were singing patriotic songs. At the beach a large picture of the King-Emperor was placed on the dais, decorated with flags of the Allied Nations. Dewan Krishnan Nair who presided made a speech explaining the significance of the event.

The National Anthems of the Allied Nations were sng enthusiastically.

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Armistice Celebration Fund announces the following list of donations promised to the Fund:—

	Rs.
Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. ...	1,000
,, W. & A. Graham & Co. ...	1,000
,, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. ...	1,000
,, Tata Sons & Co. ...	1,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt. ...	1,000
Sir Sassoon David, Bart. ...	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Sons.	1,000
Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. ...	1,000
The Bombay Company Ltd., ...	1,000
Messrs. Wallace & Co. ...	1,000
Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. ...	1,000
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. ...	1,000
Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ltd.	1,000
Messrs. Bird & Co. ...	1,000
Mr. J. A. Horne ...	1,000
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas	500
Mr. Mathradas Gocuidas ...	250
Mr. F. E. Dinshaw	250
Mr. Desaibhoy M. Wadia ...	250
Sir Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.	150.
Mr. J. Sanders Slater ...	150
Mr. P. Eccles, I.C.S. ...	150
A Loyal Parsi	100
Messrs. Furdoonji Khurshedji Modi & Sons.	100
Mr. J. D. Mahalaxmiwalla ...	25
Messrs. Dadi & Framroz C. Golwalla	11.
Total ...	16,936

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 19.

A meeting of the Madras Legislative Council was held this morning at 11 at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, H. E. the Governor presiding. Before the proceedings commenced, on the motion of Sir Alexander Cardew, a resolution expressing the sense of loss sustained by the Council by the death of Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao, Zamindar of Pollavaram, and conveying deep sympathy to his bereaved family, was passed.

Before the resolutions were taken up his Excellency said that it had been suggested to him that the Council should place on record its satisfaction at the recent happy news in regard to the war. It was exceedingly fitting that a motion of that kind should come in the first place from a non-official member. His Excellency understood that to-morrow would be a more convenient day to do so than to-day. The following had been suggested as the terms of the resolution.

"That this Council desires to place on record that deep satisfaction with which it has received the news of the armistice between the Allied forces and Germany and its grateful admiration of the courage and endurance of his Imperial Majesty's forces whose magnificent achievements have so powerfully contributed to the triumph of the Allied cause. This Council offers to his Imperial Majesty its loyal and heartfelt congratulations on the victorious issue of this great struggle throughout which his Majesty's personal example and devotion to duty have been an inspiration to the subjects of a united Empire."

The Council is proceeding.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

HIGH COURT JUDGES DIFFER.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Bhomanna Nigappa Bhadange v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Pratt.)

This was a case referred to his Lordship Justice Pratt under section 378 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as there was difference of opinion between their Lordships Sir John Heaton and Hayward as to the guilt of the accused Bhomana.

Justice Heaton was of opinion that the accused was rightly convicted by the Sessions Judge and the Assessors.

Justice Hayward observed that the conclusion reached from evidence made it his duty to state that in his Lordship's opinion it would not be safe to convict the accused on evidence before him; that his Lordship ought not therefore to uphold his conviction notwithstanding the concurrent opinion of both the Assessors and the Sessions Judge.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. Montgomerie, Acting Sessions Judge of Belgaum. He agreeing with the assessors found the accused guilty of murdering one Parshuram and sentenced him to death under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

A HOTEL TRAGEDY.

The facts are briefly these:—The accused Bhomanna was the owner of a hotel in the Belgaum Cantonment. The prosecution case was that during the course of the night of the 4th March, 1918, one Kumaraswami, who lived next door to the hotel, heard groans as of some one in pain. In the morning he spoke this to the owner of the building, expressing his suspicion that the hotel-keeper might have brought some plague patient to stay in the hotel. The owner of the house, Bandu, went to the door of the hotel and looked in. He saw that there was blood on the floor of the front room. Just then the accused came with a basket of cowdung and cowdung cakes. When asked about the blood he said that it was due to the fact that he had killed a goat. The accused then went in and cowdunged the floor and opened his shop and started business. In the afternoon accused came to Bandu and asked him to say nothing about the blood. This aroused Bandu's suspicion and he mentioned the matter to the policeman Venkatswami. In the evening accused and his wife and daughter called Bandu over to their shop. Accused laid a child at Bandu's feet and said that an old man had been killed in the hotel and that his body was in the *houd* (cistern) and he asked Bandu what he should do. Bandu went back to his shop and when the policeman returned he informed him that a murder had been committed and that the body was in the *houd*. After inquiry the body was found from a box with its throat cut. The accused were arrested and put to the trial before the Sessions Judge. He found both the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them both to death. The accused then appealed to the High Court.

JUSTICE PRATT'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Pratt in delivering the judgment observed that the evidence against the accused was that the murder was committed in his eating house or mutton shop, that the accused was in that house that night, his conduct the next day and the admission of his guilt to the committing Magistrate and those were to be considered in connection with the confession of his son-in-law accused No. 2. The first point was established. But it was argued that no presumption arose against the accused as he did not live and sleep in the house and it was said that no clothes, furniture or cooking pots were found in the house. As to the clothes and furniture, there was no evidence. The truth probably was that the accused slept sometimes in his house in the town and sometimes in the eating house. The importance of the point lay in this that it was unlikely that the murder would have been committed on premises which he frequented and over which he had complete dominion without the connivance. This conclusion was strengthened by the evidence on the second point. The accused's conduct next morning undoubtedly showed guilty knowledge. In the morning he gave a false and absurd explanation of the bloodstains. Later he asked Pandu to say nothing about the blood and afterwards he confessed to Pandu that there was a corpse in the *houd* (cistern). He must have discovered this corpse long before. For there were blood stains on the sides of the hand. It was sought to reconcile this conduct as well as his admission of guilt to the City Magistrate with innocence on the theory that his son was one of the murderers and that he wished to shield him. But when did he discover that his son was the murdered. Either his son has told him that night and he came to the shop the next morning to destroy the evidence of his son's guilt or his son did not tell him and he jumped to the conclusion that there had been a murder on being told about the blood and invented on the spur of the moment the story of the slaughtered goat. It was objected that the finding of the two blood stained choppers contradicted the confession of accused No. 2. But his Lordship did not think that it did. His Lordship did not think that the implication of the accused in the confession was prompted by enmity. The enmity was only deposed to by two relations of accused No. 2 in order to suggest that accused No. 2 had no connection with the murder. It might be that the accused's motive in admitting his guilt was to shield his son.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

The case did not seem to his Lordship to call for the application of the rule as to circumstantial evidence referred to by Hayward J, for the circumstantial evidence did not stand alone. It had to be considered in connection with the confession made by accused No. 2 and was continued by ythe accused's own admission of his guilt. His Lordship, therefore, confirmed the conviction. The murder was an attrocious one, but in view of the fact that one of the Judges of the High Court was not convinced of the accused's guilt and more than two months had elapsed since the sentence of death was passed, His Lordship reduced the sentence to one of transportation for life.

Mr. Bhadkemkar appeared for the accused. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A DISHONOURED CHEQUE

NOT A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

Dossabhai Hemchand, a firm
v.
1. Virchand Dalchharam, a firm
2. Hurgovan Jaychand, a firm.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward.)

This was a summary suit filed by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 4,000 from the defendants the plaintiffs being the endorsees of a cheque for Rs. 4,000 drawn by the 1st defendants in favour of the 2nd defendants which had been dishonoured when presented.

The Hon. the Advocate General with Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the 1st defendant.

Mr. M. J. Mehta and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the 2nd defendants.

The plaintiffs and 2nd defendants were Yarn merchants and in part payment of the price of 125 bales of yarn sold by the plaintiff to 2nd defendants, the 2nd defendants endorsed in blank to the plaintiff, a crossed cheque dated the 30th June, 1917, drawn by the 1st defendants in favour of the Bank of India. The cheque was for Rs. 4,000 and was made payable to the 2nd defendants, the word "bearer" out of the words "or bearer" on the cheque being scored out. The cheque was endorsed in due course by the plaintiffs to other parties and the eventual endorsees thereof were the firm of Nagindas Lalubhai Kazi. On the cheque being presented by them at the Bank of India for payment on the 2nd July, it was returned with a memo saying that funds were not sufficient and asking for its presentment again. The cheque was referred to the plaintiff who presented it again on the 4th July, when it was dishonoured by the Bank. The plaintiff thereupon demanded payment of the amount of the cheque from the defendants and on their refusing and failing to pay filed the present suit. The plaintiffs contended that even though the word "bearer" had been struck out, the cheque was a negotiable instrument within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act by reason of the custom and usage of merchants and bankers in Bombay.

The first defendant firm contended that the cheque in suit was not a negotiable instrument, the word "bearer" having been struck out. They denied the custom and usage set up, and further contended that by reason of the express provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act the alleged custom or usage even if proved could not render the cheque in suit a negotiable instrument within the meaning of the Act.

Hurgovan Jaychand, one of the partners in the second defendants' firm admitted his liability but one Parbhudas Soorchand, who has served as a partner in the second defendants' firm deposed that he was a partner.

Chief and assistant accountants from various Banks in Bombay were called as witnesses to prove the alleged trade usage.

TRADE USAGE.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, after stating the material facts, said that the custom alleged had been spoken to by a number of witnesses of banking experience whose statements no reasons have been shown to reject. No evidence in rebuttal of their statements had been called and it was clear, therefore, that the usage alleged did exist among merchants and banks in Bombay. It was equally clear that the usage of regarding such a cheque as in suit as an "order" cheque exceeded the definition of negotiable instruments given in S. 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. That definition would appear to be in accord with the old law as laid down by Tindal C. J. in Plimley V. Westley (5 L. J. C. P. page 51) and did not contain provisions including among instruments payable to order an instrument which had been expressed to be payable to a particular person and which did not contain words prohibiting transfer, a provision which has found a place in the English Bills of Exchange Act, 1882 (5-8 sub-section 4). It had also been laid down on irrefutable authority that usage would not be allowed to prevail if contrary to positive law. To that effect were the remarks of Cockburn C. J. in Goodwin V. Roberts L. R. 1 Excheq. p. 357. The substantive question for decision, therefore, was whether the usage here sought to be proved was contrary to the provisions of the Indian Act. It was to be observed from the preamble of the Act that the Act was passed not merely to amend the law but to define it in respect of cheques, bills of exchange and promissory note. It was, therefore, "prima facie" an Act intended to lay down the whole law regarding those three classes of instruments. It was further to be observed that the saving clause in section 1 related only to local usages relating to instruments in an Oriental language such as Hindi, and did not relate to a general usage on custom as section 1 of the Contract Act did. It was further to be observed that the definition in section 13 made use of the word "means" and not the word "includes" and was prima facie intended to be an exhaustive definition. That was the view of Farran J. in the case of Jetha v. Ramchandra, 16 Bom., 189. It had been suggested that nevertheless it would be permissible to enlarge this definition though not further to restrict it. But it seemed to his Lordship that that would be equally impossible because when the definition stated that "negotiable instruments" was to mean a certain thing, it impliedly indicated that the term was not to mean any other thing. It was then urged that it was permissible to hold that other documents were also negotiable instruments, such as had been the case with regard to railway receipts in this Court by reason of the provisions of section 137 of the Transfer of Property Act. But the provisions of that section did not seem to him to be of any authority for enlarging the special definitions of cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes which should be regarded as negotiable instruments under the Act. It seemed to him to be merely authority for admitting other documents such as railway receipts to negotiability. It, therefore, seemed to his Lordship, on the whole, that it was not open to him to give legal recognition to the usage proved in this particular case as it would be contrary to the express provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act. If it should be desired by merchants and bankers that this particular usage should be given effect then their proper course would be to apply for amendment of the Act to bring it into line with the English statute. That however would not be a matter for this Court, but for the legislature. His Lordship on the evidence held that Parbhudas was a partner in the 2nd defendants' firm. The suit against the 1st defendants was dismissed with costs. In view of his Lordship's finding that the cheque was not a negotiable instrument, the suit was also dismissed as against the 2nd defendants, but without costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs:—Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Hiralal and Co. and Khandvalla and Co.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

WHAT IS A PRIVATE STREET?

ARBITRARY ACTION OF BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Perosha Rustamji Daruwalla and anr. v. Sir D. M. Petit and Miss Hamabai Petit.

(Before Mr. K. M. Jhaveri).

By a conveyance dated 23rd January 1915 defendants sold and conveyed to the plaintiffs, at Rs. 30 per suare yard, a piece of land at Balaram Street, Grant Road, bounded towards the south by a private passage 25 feet wide belonging to the defendants. The plaintiffs began constructing a building on it but on 19th May 1915 they were served with a notice from the Municipality stating that the width of the passage on the south side should be 27½ feet and not 25 and that the excavation of the foundation trench to the extent of 2½ feet was an encroachment which they should forthwith remove. The plaintiffs, after some correspondence, stopped building on the prohibited space and now sued the defendants, as on a failure of consideration, for recovery of Rs. 1,044, being the price, with interest, of 27½ square yards of which they were deprived the use.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Faredoon K. Dadachanji, Solicitor, represented the defendants. On defendants' behalf, it was contended, that the passage in dispute was a private road belonging to the defendants and the interference of the Municipality was unwarranted as it was neither a public nor private street, vesting in the Municipality.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour, the Acting Chief Judge, upheld the contentions raised on defendants' behalf and dismissed the suit for reasons stated in the following judgment:—

Plaintiffs purchased 668 sq. yards of land from defendants by a conveyance dated 23rd February 1915. On the south side, this deed recited, that the piece of land sold was bounded by a private passage belonging to the defendants, 25 feet wide. This piece forms part of the very large estate abutting on Balaram Street, belonging to the Petits, where they have built chawls for the Parsi poor. Plaintiffs began to erect a building there and the Municipality gave them the necessary permission on 13th May 1915. As soon, however, as the foundation trench was being dug on the south side, the Municipality gave a notice dated 19th May 1915 that the trench was encroaching on a part of the street by 2½ feet and that plaintiffs should desist from proceeding further. The point of the Municipality was that the alleged private passage was really not a private passage, that it was not 25 feet wide, but that it was a street (whether private or public they say), and that the width of such street was 27½ feet. After a feeble protest, plaintiffs meekly gave in and complied with the demand of the Municipality. After three years they now have turned on the defendants and sue them for recovery of the price for the 2½ feet as on a consideration which has failed.

The only issue which matters in this case therefore is, Has the consideration failed because the Municipality chose to assert that the 2½ feet was part of a street?

"A' PRIVATE STREET."

Sections 302 and 303 are the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act concerning private streets. The passage is not alleged to be a public street. Has it then become a private street? The Municipality in their correspondence assert that it is so, giving as their reason that on both sides of the passage there was a kerbing which defined the line of the street, that there were water tables alongside the kerbing and that the surface of the street was levelled and metalled. Now the levelling, metalling and the kerbing was done by the defendants at their own expense for the convenience of their tenants, the poor Parsis. The water tables perhaps, were made by the Municipality. But this is not sufficient. Under section 302 the owner has to give notice to the Municipality that he is laying out a private street and comply with other provisions. He has not only to level and metal but sewer and drain and light the street. If he satisfies the Commissioner that he has carried out all statutory requirements, then, under section 306 does he declare the street to be a public street? I find from the correspondence that whenever the Petits wanted a street on their estate to be declared as such, they proceeded under the provisions of the Act and have after great difficulty been able to get the dedication confirmed. It is not pretended that in his case a single provision of sections 302 or 303 has been carried out either by the Municipality or the owner and the learned vakil for the plaintiffs, with all his acumen and ability, has been unable to justify the action of the Municipality. In fact, he admits, that the passage in question is neither a public nor a private street under the Act. The most ridiculous part of the letter of the Municipal Executive Engineer is where he fastens upon the use of the word "street" by the plaintiff's attorneys, in one of their letters, to justify his action. It was clear as daylight that the word was loosely used as an equivalent of the passage in dispute and was not an admission by the plaintiffs that it was a street under the Statute.

ACTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY UNJUSTIFIABLE.

The plaintiffs, however, in their desperation fall back on section 348 (b) of the Act, whereon the Executive Engineer never dreamt of supporting his action. That section has certainly got nothing to do with this matter. The action of the Municipality, so far as can be judged from the correspondence, seems to have been *ultra vires*, arbitrary and entirely unjustifiable, under the Act. The 2½ feet which they asked plaintiffs to leave unbuilt were private property and they had no right to call upon the plaintiffs to stop building thereon. Plaintiffs should not have meekly submitted to the requisition but shown greater backbone. A little more of courage would have made the Municipality to yield.

The learned attorney for the defendants has urged many other arguments in his favour. I see no reason to refer to them as I find that the 2½ feet had not vested in the Municipality and the defendants are not liable to repay the price thereof. Such a stale claim made just at the end of the period of limitation could not but be characterised as a speculation on plaintiffs' part. If in the throw of the dice they win, well and good; if not it does not matter. Such is their attitude. Suit dismissed with costs.

A MARWADI MERCHANT'S WAR CHARITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Rai Bahadur Buldeodas Birla, whose generous contribution to the various war funds are well-known, has recently sent Rs. 25,000 to the Governor of Bombay to be spent for comforts of wounded soldiers. He had also some time ago sent a similar sum to the Governor of Bengal to be spent for a similar noble purpose. He has also recently contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Dufferin Fund. The firm of Buldeodas Birla has altogether subscribed over a lakh of rupees to various war funds since the beginning of the war, besides taking War Bonds worth more than ten lakhs of rupees.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretary, the Indian Industrial Conference, Bombay, sends us the following for publication: Subscriptions received during the year are:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Sir Dorab J. Tata, Rs. 500; Dr. H H Mann, Poona, Rs. 100; Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Rs. 100; Mr Mowjee Govindjee Shet Rs. 55; Mr Golabchand Deochand Javeri Rs. 25; Mr Shamjee Hemraj Rs. 25; Sir D E Wacha Rs. 20; Mr S R Bomanji Rs. 20; Mr H J Bhabha Rs. 10; Karachi Merchants' Association Rs. 5; Grain Merchants' Association Rs. 5; Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Rs. 5; Bijapur Merchants' Association Rs. 5; Indian Piecegoods Merchants' Association Rs. 5; Mr. Ruttonchand Tullockchand Rs. 5; Mr S G Varty Rs. 5; Mr L S Dabholkar Rs. 5; Mr S R Davar Rs. 5

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Hon Divan Bahadur L A Govind Raghava Iyer Rs. 35; Hon Mr K V Rangaswamy Iyengar Rs. 20; Vidya Sagar Pandya Rs. 10; South Indian Chamber of Commerce Rs. 5.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

Hon Sir Manindra Chand Nandi Rs. 250; Sir R N Mookerjee Rs. 200; Hon Raja Rishi Case law Rs. 50; W C Banerjee Rs. 50; Reception Committee of Calcutta Conference Rs. 14; Mr S P Chaudhari Rs. 5; Babu Nibaran Chandra Mukurjee Rs. 5.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr N B Dadabhoy Rs. 50; Rai Bahadur Bachraj Jamnalal Rs. 25.

INDIAN STATES.

Maharaja of Jodhpur Rs. 550; Shrimant Sardar Narayan Rao Bolia of Indore, Rs. 500 (promised); Faridkot State Rs. 100; Cochin State Rs. 100; Dattia State Rs. 100; Chief of Sangli Rs. 75; Shrimant Baba Sahib Ghorpade, Ichalkaranji Rs. 50; Sardar K Nadkarni, Dhar State Rs. 20; Y G Apte, Gwalior Rs. 20; Chief of Kurundwad, Senior Rs. 20; Director of Industry Hyderabad, Deccan Rs. 5; Secretary, Commerce and Industry Dept. Indore, Rs. 5; Gwalior Chamber of Commerce Rs. 5; Mr. Bira Mowji, Jaina Rs. 5; Mr V D Deshpande, Indore Rs. 10; Rao Sahib M Ramrao, Bangalore Rs. 5.

APPEAL.

It will be evident from those figures that during the current year, the Rulers of Indian States have liberally responded to our appeal, in the midst of difficulties created by famine, and war conditions, for which the Conference is sincerely grateful to them. Our acknowledgments are specially due to the enlightened Minister of Jodhpur State, who amidst exceptionally trying circumstances due to the illness and subsequent death of its progressive ruler, fulfilled his promise. Bombay Presidency which comes next, has, we regret to state, not yet done its duty to the Conference to the fullest extent. There is, however, hope that the Merchants and the leaders of Bombay will realize their duty in the matter and rise equal to the occasion. The response of the Madras Presidency this year is unusually poor. We, however, hope that before the close of this month, more funds will be forthcoming from Madras. With the exception of the contribution paid by the Maharaja of Kassimbazar and the annual donation of Sir R. N. Mookerjee, the pecuniary help given by Bengal is not very encouraging. The United Provinces, the Punjab and Behar have not contributed a single pie during the last four or five years. The response of the Central Provinces is also very feeble. We, therefore, appeal to the whole nation to subscribe more liberally towards the funds of the Conference before the end of this month to strengthen our hands and to render us capable of expanding the Conference activities in various lines as suggested by the President of the last Conference.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

SEVERAL REPORTED LAST WEEK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Several dacoities were committed in Bengal last week. Bogra records three cases in the villages of Ahuja, Secunderabad and Candipur. Four cases are reported from Dinajpur, two in village Hatia and two on the District Board road. In the latter case the ruffians looted bullock carts laden with cloths.

Four dacoities were committed in the villages of Naspsan, Marail Kattani and Lochagarh in Rajshahi, while one is reported from the village of Khadi in Rangpur.

RIOT IN KAMUDI.

GOVERNMENT'S ORDERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Government have passed orders in regard to the riot which took place at Kamudi, in Ramnad district, on the 17th September, last. That this disturbance was purely a recrudescence of the old Maravar-Shanar antagonism is placed beyond doubt by the facts elicited. The outbreak was sudden in the extreme and occurred with little or no warning. The Government have already sanctioned in G. O., dated 11th October, the establishment for the period of one year, in the first instance of a punitive police force at Kamudi. The question of permanent retention of this body will be decided in due course before existing sanction expires.

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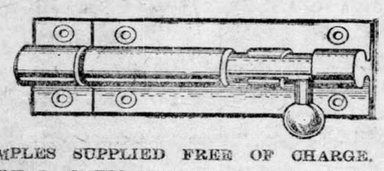
BOLT  BRAND

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN U.P.

"A PRIOR CLAIM UPON PROVINCIAL FUNDS."

An important Resolution dealing with the alterations which the Local Government proposes to make in the allotment for primary education is published in the "United Provinces Gazette." The total cost of primary education is at present 39 lakhs. In 1914 the income of the boards was increased by the cost of rural police, which from that date was made a provincial charge. The share of this additional income which became available for primary education was 11 lakhs. Of the remaining 19 lakhs, 14 lakhs are contributed by the Local Government and 5 lakhs by the boards themselves. To give effect to the proposals outlined in the Resolution it will be necessary for the Local Government to give grants aggregating 72 lakhs, in addition to the present grants, within the next three years; while at the end of the three years, if the programmes are fully worked up to, the recurring grants by the Local Government will have increased by 21 lakhs. Out of the total recurring expenditure of 52 lakhs at the end of that period 35 lakhs will be met from Government grants and only 17 lakhs from the boards' own funds. The amount found by the Local Government is disproportionately high, and the increase of 21 lakhs in the recurring expenditure of the Local Government will, although 7 lakhs will be found from the balances of the grants for education received from the Government of India, constitute a heavy draft on provincial revenues and, in the present condition of the finances of the province, seriously curtail the amounts available for the other services. But his Honour recognizes that in present circumstances the expansion of primary education has a prior claim upon the provincial funds.

SPECIAL TAXATION.

Sir Harcourt Butler looks forward to an expansion of the expenditure on primary education, the financing of which will be far beyond anything that can be found from our present resources, whether imperial, provincial or local. He believes that similar aspirations are held by all who take a genuine interest in the educational questions of the day. Such aspirations have already found a voice in suggestions made in the local Legislative Council for the tapping of new sources of revenue to meet this expenditure and for the levy of educational cesses. The imposition of such cesses would fall appropriately within the domain of the district boards. Under the present law district boards have no powers to impose taxation and the vesting of the boards with such powers will, he hopes, be one of the principal features of the impending legislation with regard to the reconstitution and the functions of district boards. But it is just because the reform of district board administration is being undertaken now, and because the reconstituted boards will take some little time to accustom themselves to their new responsibilities and functions, that he considers it necessary that the Local Government should take full responsibility for financing the expansion of primary education during this period of transition.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The storm in the Bay which is still moving in the northernly direction is now about two hundred miles east Nellore and will probably travel towards north-east. The depression in the extreme north is passing away through Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Arakan coast and east Madras coast. A few falls are reported from Upper Burma. The chief amounts are:—Bassein, Cuddalore, Calingapatam one and a half inches, Vizagapatam one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in north Madras coast.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock shock of some severity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded last night on the Simla seismograph at 22 minutes after midnight.

STORM AT RAMESWARAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADURA, Nov. 18.

A heavy storm is raging in Rameswaram Island since yesterday morning. Telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th November, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is lower and is now generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and night temperature at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is about the average except in upper Sind; night temperature is in slight excess in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Kathiawar and south Gujarat. Day temperature is above normal at most stations; night temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Raipur; elsewhere it is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly above the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay but is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the south Bombay Deccan and are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains in moderate defect throughout. Day temperature is above the average in the north Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess at Hyderabad and in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The storm in the south-west of the Bay appears to have travelled in some northerly direction and rainfall has decreased and seas have gone down on the south Madras coast: the only falls reported to-day are 0.50in. at Madras and 0.23in. at Nevapatam Skies have cleared in the Punjab and fine clear weather prevails to the sorth of latitude 21 deg. N.

No large change appears likely.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.856	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.4	"
Dew Point	64.6	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.577	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8	"
Minimum do.	73.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, NW, NNW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	140	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Nov	h.	m	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	19	m	11	20	27	11	19	m	5	29	18	8
									5	22a	13	0
Wed.	20	m	0	14	30	7	20	m	6	18	18	1
			0	7a	27	7			6	5a	14	2
Thur.	21	m	0	59	30	8	21	m	7	7	18	3
			0	53a	27	0			6	48a	15	1
Fri.	22	m	1	45	29	6	22	m	7	58	18	7
			1	41a	26	2			7	32a	16	4
Sat.	23	m	2	32	28	7	23	m	8	55	19	0
			2	34a	25	4			8	20a	17	10
Sun.	24	m	3	20	27	6	24	m	10	3	19	4
			3	36a	24	6			9	12a	19	3
Mon.	25	m	4	9	26	6	25	m	11	11	19	5
			4	47a	24	0			10	15a	20	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov. 19 (Tuesday)	Sunrise	6h. 48m.	Sunset	6h. 6m
" 20 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 49m.	"	6h. 0m
" 21 (Thursday)	"	6h. 49m.	"	6h. 0m
" 22 (Friday)	"	6h. 50m.	"	6h. 0m
" 23 (Saturday)	"	6h. 50m.	"	6h. 0m
" 24 (Sunday)	"	6h. 5 m.	"	6h. 0m
" 25 (Monday)	"	6h. 52m.	"	6h. 0m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 Nov. 4d. 2h. 31.6m. a.m.; First quarter: 11d. 10h. 16.2m. p.m. Full Moon 18d. 11h 3.0m pm Last quarter, 25 d. 8h. 55.3m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 19th November, 1918, was 30.093 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anoroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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If the breast-milk is present, but deficient in quantity or poor in quality, it can usually be improved by the mother taking Glaxo herself, as suggested above. But should this not be entirely successful she can still partly feed baby, for she can give him a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast without fear of upsetting him, and only a mother who has fed her baby on Glaxo in this way can tell what a comfort it is. Should she have to go away suddenly, should she become sick, or from any cause be delayed and prevented from getting home at baby's regular feeding time—she does not have to hurry, get excited, over-heated, or tired (all of which are bad) for a nursing mother—for she knows that baby will have his bottle of Glaxo, will be satisfied and happy and that his next feed can be breast-milk.

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